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KOREA TODAY

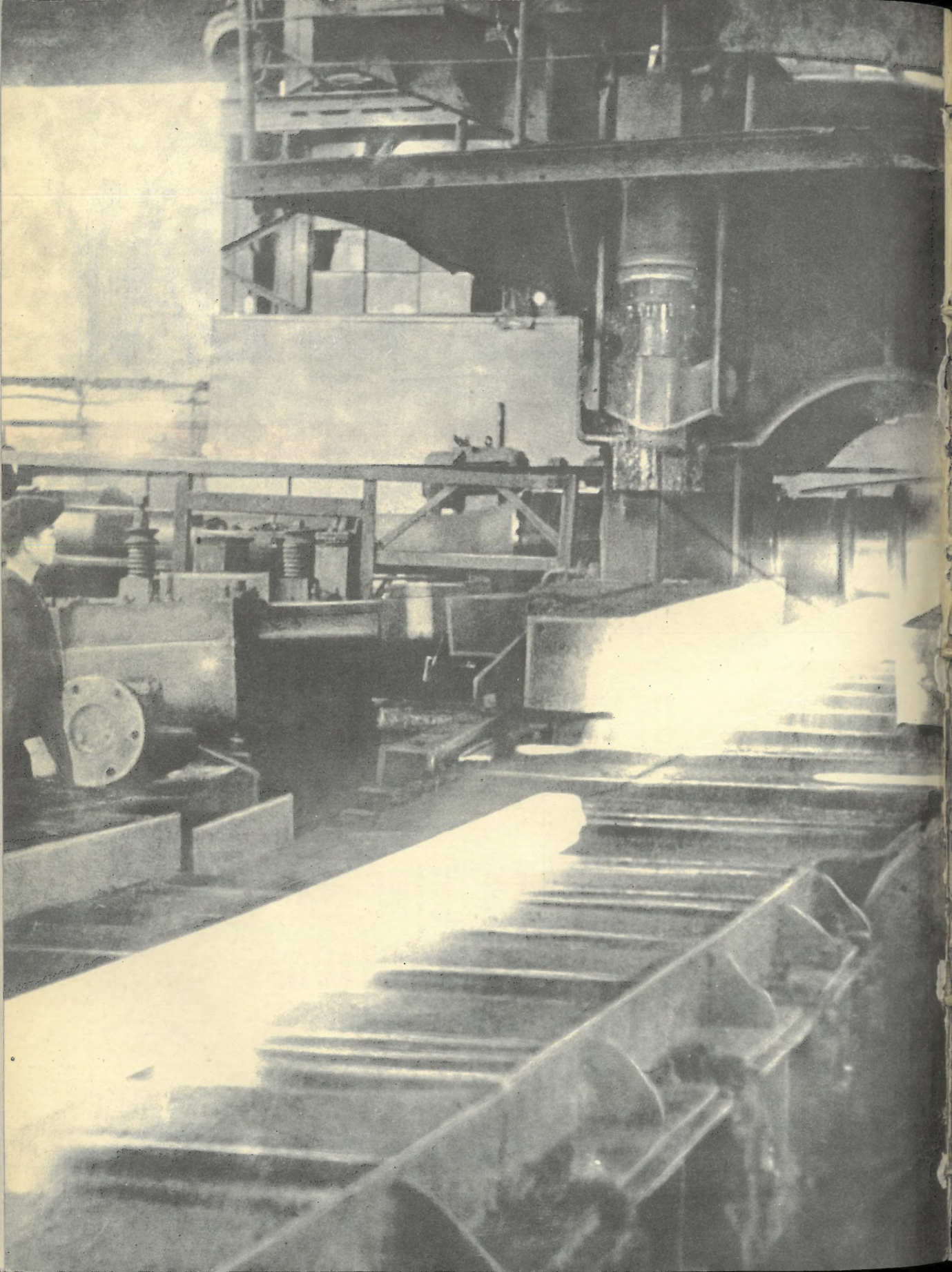
NO. 89

1963

REVOLUTIONARY SPIRIT
OF SELF-RELIANCE

PARTY'S MASS LINE IN SOCIALIST
CONSTRUCTION

THE PYONGYANG SPEED



KOREA TODAY

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REVOLUTIONARY SPIRIT OF SELF-RELIANCE

Self-reliance — a Fundamental Stand of the Revolutionaries

The working class of every country should devote itself to the revolutionary struggle in its own country.

The success of the revolution in a country constitutes a valuable contribution to the revolutionary struggle of the working classes of other countries and to the development of the world socialist revolution. Inasmuch as all countries exist not isolated from, but interlinked with, each other, the growth of the socialist revolution in a country is unthinkable apart from the development of the situations in other countries and the revolutionary influence therefrom.

The favourable international situation, the international solidarity of the working class, and, especially, the close mutual co-operation and assistance of the countries of the socialist camp constitute important conditions for the successful fulfilment of the socialist revolution and socialist construction in individual countries. However, this does not mean that they constitute the decisive factor on which hinges the fate of the socialist revolution and socialist construction in individual countries.

The decisive factor in the victory of revolution is the internal force of a given country.

On this point, Lenin wrote: "There is one, and only one kind of internationalism in deed: working wholeheartedly for the devel-

opment of the revolutionary movement and the revolutionary struggle in **one's own** country, and supporting (by propaganda, sympathy and material aid) such a struggle, such, and only such, a line in every country without exception."

Masters of the revolution in each country are the proletariat and the popular masses of that country and their guiding force, the Marxist-Leninist Party.

Only by adhering to the principle of self-reliance can the Party and the masses fully play their role as masters of the revolution.

Self-reliance — this is an inevitable demand and a principle of struggle set before the proletariat and the Communists proceeding from the essence of the development of the socialist revolution.

Self-reliance — this is the revolutionary stand of the proletariat and the Communists for crushing the enemy and achieving freedom and liberation with their own strength in the decisive battle against the bourgeoisie; it is the unbending revolutionary spirit of living and fighting in every place where there are water and grass; it is the creative spirit of finding out or making all things one needs by one's own strength; and it is the idea of continued innovation and uninterrupted advance, never remaining complacent with the achievements already gained.

The Communists of Korea led by Comrade Kim Il Sung fought heroically for 15 years against the mighty Japanese imperialism under the extremely difficult conditions

where they did not have a rear or a regular army. Yet, in the end, victory was on their side, and they brought the freedom and liberation to the country.

The factor in their victory was, above all, the fighting spirit and principle of self-reliance. They showed through their revolutionary activities that self-reliance was the only just principle capable of accelerating the revolution most rapidly in all fields, successfully surmounting the difficulties which cropped up on the road of advance.

Having inherited the revolutionary tradition of the anti-Japanese partisans, our people have created the Chullima movement, the symbol of the forward movement of our time, by carrying through the principle of self-reliance in the socialist revolution and socialist construction.

To firmly arm themselves with the idea of self-reliance, therefore, is always an indispensable task of our revolutionaries.

Comrade Kim Il Sung said in this connection:

"Being Communists who struggle for revolution, we must always have the spirit of self-reliance. Otherwise, we would not believe in our own strength or exert serious efforts to tap the internal resources of our own country. Then, the cause of revolution cannot be achieved."

Self-reliance and Socialist Construction

Self-reliance in socialist construction represents the construction of an independent national economy.

To embody the principle of self-reliance in economic construction is to tap and utilize to the maximum, first and foremost, all the resources, potentialities and reserves of the country, thus achieving the greatest development possible. This inevitably requires methods and means for tapping potentialities and reserves. To this end, it is imperative for a country to make what it does not have or make abundant what it currently has, and to form a comprehensive economic system equipped with a diversified, up-to-date technique in which all branches are interlinked organically with one another.

This demand has been embodied fully in our Party's line of economic construction, and brilliantly materialized by building an

independent national economy.

The construction of an independent national economy has enabled us to mobilize and utilize to the fullest extent the human and material resources of our country. Together with the central industry, the local industry built in all parts of the country makes it possible for us to utilise mountains and fields, the sea and rivers comprehensively and rationally and to devote all our energies and talents to the victory of revolution.

With the construction of an independent national economy, we have come to develop the productive forces constantly and rapidly. Today our industry is capable of producing everything that the country needs, and it maintains the Chullima speed in production by keeping a correct balance between economic branches.

Through the building of an independent national economy, we could solve in the main in a brief space of time the problem of the people's living which was extremely deteriorated by the war and build a reliable foundation capable of improving the people's living constantly.

We have also been able further to strengthen the political and economic might of the country by building an independent national economy.

We are now able to walk on our own legs and surmount any difficulty and trial on the path of revolution.

The South Korean people see in North Korea a beacon of life and relief, and draw from it inspiration in their struggle. Today North Korea has been turned into a strong fortress in the struggle for peace and socialism and against imperialism.

The successful fulfilment of the correct Seven-Year Plan will further reinforce the foundation of an independent national economy, which will usher in a decisive turn for the country's reunification, and, at the same time, contribute to the strengthening of the world socialist system.

Self-reliance and the Principles of Proletarian Internationalism

It is the way of contributing to the world revolution for the Communists of various countries to successfully push forward the

revolution in their own countries by doing everything in their power.

It is the way of discharging most creditably, first of all, our national duty in the revolution for us to choose the shortest way of development by doing everything in our power for the successful accomplishment of the Korean revolution. At the same time, this means to strengthen one of the links of the world revolution, turn the Eastern outpost of the socialist camp into an impregnable fortress, and thereby most correctly perform the international duty we have assumed before the world revolution.

Therefore, we have kept to the road of self-reliance, the shortest way in revolution, as taught by the principles of Marxism-Leninism. On this road we have liquidated the backwardness of the country in the shortest space of historical period and turned our country into a socialist industrial-agricultural country with an independent national economy. By so doing, we are now in a position to be more faithful to proletarian internationalism in deeds.

Our independent national economy also enabled us to conduct economic intercourse and fill one another's needs with the fraternal countries on the principles of complete equality and mutual benefit.

It is out of the question for any country to fill one another's needs with other nations when it does not possess its own goods. What is more, no country has the competence to trade with other countries on a fair footing if its goods are of poor quality and limited in quantity.

To maintain trade with others on the principle of equality and mutual benefit one must be equipped with material bases.

Thanks to our independent national economy, we have been able to successfully cooperate with the countries of the socialist camp and take part effectively in international division of labour.

Only by strengthening to the maximum their economic power by their strength, firmly adhering to the principle of proletarian internationalism, can the socialist countries maintain deeper mutual cooperation with one another both in the sphere of propaganda and the material sphere in revolution.

It can be said that a recipient country is really worthy of international assistance only when it utilizes the assistance to the maximum for its economic development.

As for international division of labour, too, it presupposes the economic construction of each country, and its diversified relations are possible only on condition that each country successfully develops all spheres that can be developed. This condition is more and more required because the international division of labour is not an end in itself, but it aims at further stimulating and accelerating economic development of each country.

Therefore, had we not effectively mobilized our potentialities to the maximum and developed an independent national economy, difficulties would have arisen not only in the development of our own country, but also in the development of international economic interchange and international division of labour, and the fraternal countries would have borne heavy burden because of us.

Particularly, our country stands face to face with U.S. imperialism, the chieftain of world imperialism, on the Eastern outpost of the socialist camp. If our country had remained weak, we would have made the fraternal countries feel uneasy about us, and, accordingly, imposed on them heavier spiritual and material burdens.

All this attests the correctness of our Party's line of building an independent national economy on the principle of self-reliance and its realization, and that the line has been in complete harmony with the stand of internationalism.

When each country makes a rapid development and strengthens mutual economic ties on the principle of self-reliance, this will lead to the strengthening of the might and unity of the socialist camp and render powerful assistance to the working people of all countries who have risen up in the struggle against imperialism and for peace, national independence and socialism.

Our Party, therefore, will march forward holding firmly the red banner of self-reliance until the day when our revolution will emerge victorious, when the world revolution will win victory.

PARTY'S MASS LINE IN SOCIALIST CONSTRUCTION

SOCIALISM is a creation of the masses themselves. Accordingly, socialism can be successfully built, only when the creative power of the people is brought into full play. And how a Marxist-Leninist Party, the guiding force of socialist society, carries through its revolutionary mass line will determine the question of making millions of the working people display their creative power.

The Workers' Party of Korea, therefore, has thoroughly implemented the revolutionary mass line in the entire course of socialist construction, thus educating and remoulding the working people, rallying them closely around the Party, and mobilizing their inexhaustible power and wisdom unreservedly to the struggle for constructing a new society.

The revolutionary mass viewpoint of the Workers' Party of Korea underlies its mass line to which it has adhered so faithfully.

"The revolutionary mass viewpoint is a Marxist-Leninist viewpoint on relationship with the popular masses. In other words, it means having trust in the might of the people, going among the masses, serving them and guiding them along the correct road, and seeing to it that the masses hold fast to their demand and carry it through by their own struggle." (Kim Il Sung)

This is the traditional viewpoint established in the 1930's in the course of the armed struggle against the Japanese imperialists organized and unfolded by the Korean communists headed by Comrade Kim Il Sung.

With such Marxist-Leninist viewpoint on the masses, and such boundless confidence in them, the Workers' Party of Korea has relied on the strength of the masses and carried on the gigantic undertakings for the promotion of the country's socialist construction — nature remaking, remoulding of men, and all other work — in a mass movement.

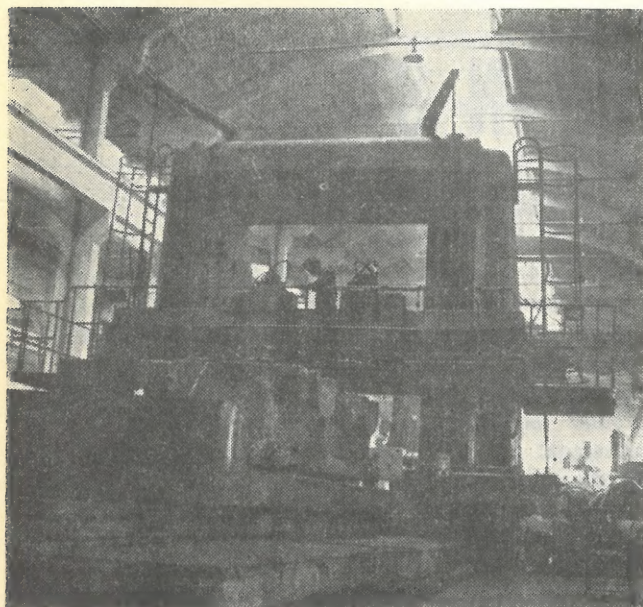
The emergence and development of the Chullima movement attest that our Party has adhered to its mass line faithfully in pushing ahead force-

fully the country's socialist construction. Comrade Kim Il Sung said: "The Chullima movement is the revelation of the tremendous creative power of our people who have firmly rallied around the Party. It is a nation-wide popular movement for the utmost acceleration of socialist construction."

In the course of the Chullima movement one nation-wide movement after another has been waged: the "machine-tool propagation movement" in which in one year over 13,000 machine-tools over and above the state plan were turned out, thus making a great contribution to the strengthening of the technical basis of the national economy; the struggle which saw over a thousand factories of local industry

Electric Furnace No. 5 of the Sungjin Steel Works





An 8-metre turning lathe designed and made by the collective wisdom of the workers of the Ryongsung Machine Factory

springing up in a matter of a few months to bring about a radical increase in the production of daily necessities; and today the tasks of the overall technical and cultural revolutions are being accelerated with the participation of the broad popular masses.

In order to thoroughly carry through its revolutionary mass viewpoint, the Workers' Party of Korea, firmly resting itself on the experiences it has already gained, has taken consistently and systematically practical measures to educate and unite the masses and draw them actively into the country's socialist construction.

With the accomplishment of the socialist revolution in our country the Party called for an extensive communist education among the working people, clearly indicating the main contents of communist education which should be handled in the given historical period. Moreover, it has constantly improved the methods of communist education. The Party has demanded that communist education must be closely combined with educating the masses in the revolutionary traditions. At the same time, it has exerted main efforts to link the mass education closely with production activities of the working people, regarding the method of influencing by positive examples as the principal way of educating the masses. Profound attention has been directed

to reinforcing the solidarity of the masses with the working class as the nucleus. It also has educated and helped all social strata so that they can devote all their talents and enthusiasm to socialist construction.

As a result the communist consciousness of the working people has been considerably enhanced and the people of all sections have rallied firmly around the Party.

Since Comrade Kim Il Sung gave his personal guidance at Chungsan-ri, Kangsu County, in February 1960, the revolutionary mass line of the Party has been carried out more fully.

At Chungsan-ri he expounded concrete ways and means of generally improving the system and method of work in Party and state organs in accordance with the new conditions and circumstances. And he set practical examples.

Since Comrade Kim Il Sung's guidance in Chungsan-ri a new work system has been firmly established under which functionaries of the Party, state and economic organs personally go down to the lower units to give concrete assistance to their subordinate workers and the masses. Also, a revolutionary work method came to root firmly of regarding the work with people as the main thing, conducting political work first in all work, and rousing the masses to the solving of knotted problems.

As a result the Party's aims and policies have been thoroughly carried from the highest to the lowest, and the revolutionary enthusiasm of the working people has been raised more than ever.

Since the Chungsan-ri teachings the technical and cultural revolutions have been accelerated; all branches of the national economy including industry and agriculture equipped on up-to-date lines; the technical and cultural levels of the working people further enhanced.

All this served to create new conditions for a fuller implementation of the Party's mass line in socialist construction.

It was at such time that the Party, on the personal initiative of Comrade Kim Il Sung, reorganized the industrial and agricultural management systems at the Daian Electric Appliances Factory and in Sookchun County and popularized them throughout the country. As a result, a broad avenue has been opened for further promoting socialist construction by mobilizing and utilizing all possibilities to the maximum through the thorough implementation of the Party's mass line.

With the establishment of the new manage-

ment systems in industry and agriculture, the mass line has come to be realized fully even in the organs that actually organize and manage the socialist economy.

To implement thoroughly the mass line in socialist construction, it would not be enough merely to educate and remould the masses, to rally them around the Party, and to draw them actively into production. It must be extended to make the masses actively participate in enterprise management. The problem of drawing actively the masses of producers in enterprise management cannot be solved by administrative instructions or order. To this end, the working people must be in possession of technical knowledge necessary to manage highly-developed techniques and complicated production processes, the communist consciousness that induces them to work voluntarily for the interests of all, and the high self-consciousness that they are masters of enterprise management. Then they must give full play to their energies, initiative and talents.

Only conscious efforts of the Marxist-Leninist Party make all this possible.

The new industrial and agricultural management systems have decisively raised the Party's leading role in all branches of the national economy.

With the establishment of the new management systems, the mass line has been embodied thoroughly in the planning work, one of the major factors in the management of socialist economy. Under the new systems functionaries who provide personal guidance in production work out all plans after consultation with the working masses, taking into account all necessary conditions for production, such as the state of equipment, stock of raw materials and supplies, labour forces, technical level of workers, etc. And the planning work has been turned into the work of producers themselves through political work.

In this way subjectivism and formalism in the drawing up of plans have been eliminated; the plans have become more scientific and inspiring; the masses of producers have come forward consciously for the fulfilment of the plans.

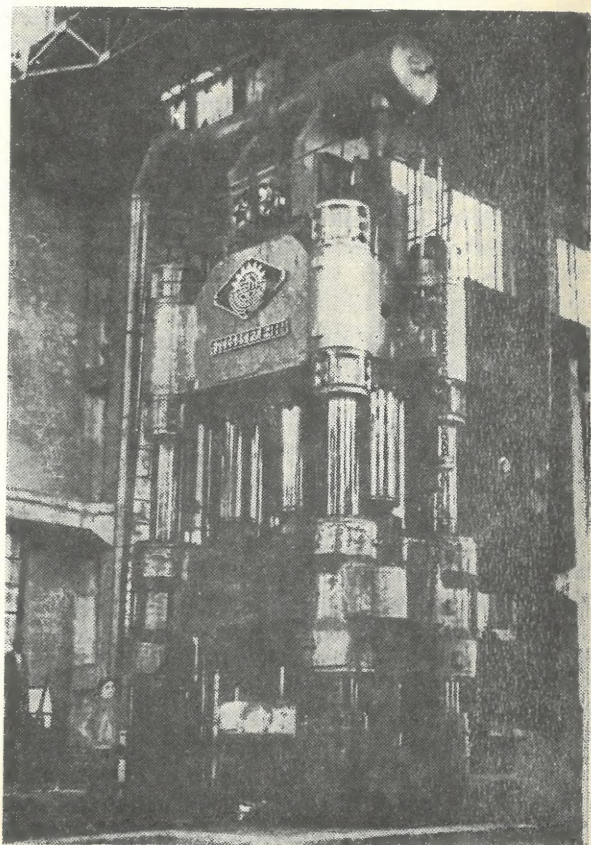
Thanks to the establishment of the new systems the upper organs help the lower and solve pending problems for them, thus raising still more the enthusiasm of the masses of producers and further strengthening the unity of the collective. Now all leading functionaries go deep among the masses to educate, remould and unite them, and muster the enthusiasm and creativeness of the masses

to solve the knotted problems in good time. In this way the communist unity between the leading personnel and the producers, between technicians and workers, has been strengthened more than ever, and all are pushing ahead with production, helping and leading each other and tapping all latent reserves.

In this way, the Workers' Party of Korea has achieved astonishing results in stepping up the country's socialist construction. In this, it has strictly adhered to the revolutionary mass viewpoint with which it puts faith in the strength of the masses and relies on their creative positiveness, and thoroughly carried through the revolutionary mass line.

Having completely got rid of the age-old backwardness, today our country has been turned into a developed socialist industrial-agricultural state with the firm foundation of an independent national economy, and is successfully carrying out the tasks of the overall technical and cultural revolutions.

Persistent efforts of the workers of the Ryongsung Machine Factory for technical innovation produced a 3,000-ton press



BOCHUNBO MUSEUM

JANG SUK HOON

ON June 4 a museum of modern architecture with a floor space of more than 2,800 square metres was opened in Bochunbo, one of the old battle sites where the anti-Japanese partisans led by Comrade Kim Il Sung waged armed struggle when Korea was under the Japanese imperialists' occupation.

The new museum exhibits articles illustrating the whole course of the anti-Japanese armed struggle. Particularly there are many exhibits on the battles in Bochunbo and the Moosan area and other major operations the anti-Japanese partisans conducted in the then Japanese occupied Korean territory as well as the materials on the small group operations of the partisans.

More than 600 articles—pictures, diagrams, sketches, relics, publications, oil paintings and sculptures—are on display. All of them show how deeply the anti-Japanese partisans, who had since early thirties advanced far into their country then under Japanese imperialist rule, were rooted among the people and how vigorously the Korean revolution under the impact of the anti-Japanese armed struggle was carried on throughout Korea.

Having visited the old battle sites in the neighbourhood in company with a big crowd of people from different parts of the country, we entered the museum.

* * *

In Hall No.1 of the museum, visitors see the articles showing the events that had taken place from the time when Comrade Kim Il Sung started his revolutionary activities in his early years to the setting up of the base area in Changpai.

We inspected with deep impressions the articles showing the revolutionary lineage of Comrade Kim Il Sung and his revolutionary activities in his early years. Then we halted in front of an oil painting depicting Marshal Kim Il Sung in his boyhood crossing the Amrok River at a ferry for Northeast China.

There was an inscription of Comrade Kim Il Sung's words, which read:

"I crossed the Amrok River with the firm determination not to return home until things were put in order in Korea. I was 14 years old then. I sang a song of the Amrok River and re-

flected: 'When could I go back to my native land, the land of my childhood, where my forefathers lie buried? I'll return when the country is liberated and becomes independent. When will that day come?' At this thought I was overwhelmed with grief, though I was very young."

These words, which Comrade Kim Il Sung said recalling the day when he crossed the Amrok for Northeast China, convinced us once again that the new history of the Korean people adorned with heroic struggles began at this ferry.

Every item is most moving: Comrade Kim Il Sung diligently studying Marxism-Leninism in his youth; the basement where he would call secret meetings and disseminate Marxism-Leninism among the youth and children; the cell of the Kirin prison where he had been detained; his activities in different parts after his release from the prison, directing the Young Communist League in east Manchuria in his capacity as Secretary of the Special Committee of East Manchurian Organization of the Young Communist League while personally forming youth and children's organizations and setting up a school in Shingrunghun, Antu county, to train nuclei for the armed units.

As we stood before the articles illustrating the founding of the anti-Japanese partisan units by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the setting up of the partisan bases or liberated areas in east Manchuria, and the struggle of the partisans and people to defend the partisan base areas from the Japanese imperialists' "expeditions," we could picture the arduous but glorious course of struggle the anti-Japanese partisans travelled over 30 years ago.

Since the early days of the anti-Japanese armed struggle, Comrade Kim Il Sung had sent political workers to the industrial centres, mines and villages in North and South Hamgyung Provinces, with a view to rousing the people at home to the national liberation struggle.

Political workers sent to the homeland in those days had their bases in the secret camps in Karaji-bong Peak in Moosan and Soksaigol Valley in Hakpo. These two secret camps were for establishing contacts with different districts of Korea in the first half of the thirties; and leaflets and publications were printed there.

In this hall are exhibited documentary data, pictures and relics acquainting visitors with the activities of underground political workers and the struggles of the people at home organized and directed by them or unfolded under the impact of the armed struggle of the anti-Japanese partisans.

Materials on the Tahuangwei and Yaoyingkou meetings which were of great significance in the development of the Korean revolution and the expansion of the armed struggle and those on the north Manchurian expedition, show the lofty revolutionary features, communist principle and outstanding political and military strategy and tactics of Comrade Kim Il Sung who shielded the revolution from danger.

We halted in front of a model of thick wood with log cabins scattered here and there.

I pictured to myself Comrade Kim Il Sung working on a plan of operations by lamplight in a log cabin in the Heihsiatzukou secret camp where the Headquarters of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army was located. How often did he work all night through in this cabin which had an opening and a map of Korea hung on the wall, hearing the breathing of the fatherland even in the rustling of trees?

Visitors stop long in front of each of the exhibits illustrating the founding and operations of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army, the united national front movement carried on with the Changpai base area as its centre and preparations for founding the Party.

Hall No.2 is devoted to the founding and activities of the Fatherland Restoration Association and the revolutionary activities of the Korean National Liberation Union, the nuclear organization of the Fatherland Restoration Association at home.

Also on display are a copy of the Ten-point Programme of the Fatherland Restoration Association which is an embodiment of the creative application of Marxism-Leninism to the conditions in Korea in the thirties, copies of the monthly "Samil Wolgan" (March First) and other revolutionary publications and copies of appeals. These publica-



A view of the Bochunbo Museum

tions and appeals roused the suffering Korean people to the anti-Japanese struggle, imbuing them with the revolutionary spirit and kindling the flames of struggle at home.

Comrade Kim Il Sung sent many of the fine communists to different parts of Korea and the Changpai area for the purpose of expanding the network of the Fatherland Restoration Association and accelerating preparations for founding the Party. Among them were Comrades Li Je Soon, Kwon Yung Byuk and Ma Dong Heul. Exhibits showing their revolutionary activities are redolent of indomitable fighting spirit. These comrades held fast to the revolutionary constancy overcoming the cruel tortures and smashing the crafty attempts of the Japanese imperialists to appease them. They could see the bright future of the fatherland even when they faced death at the hands of the Japanese imperialists and shouted: "Day breaks over our land."

Also on display are articles showing the distressful life of people in Korea as a whole, particularly in the Kapsan district, in those days under Japanese imperialist rule. Next to them is an oil painting depicting Comrade Kim Il Sung giving assignment to Comrade Pak Dal. Beneath the oil painting is displayed Comrade Kim Il Sung's letter to the patriots in Korea.

The letter reads:

"To patriots at home who are fighting against

Japanese imperialism for the cause of the fatherland:

"Dear comrades who are struggling against the vicious enemy, Japanese imperialism, in the homeland!

"With arms in our hands we are fighting the Japanese and Manchukuo armies and police in the vast areas of Manchuria for the restoration of the fatherland. It is our sincere hope that you and we, shoulder to shoulder and pooling our efforts, will wage a struggle against Japanese imperialism for the restoration of the fatherland.

"For this reason, I am now dispatching our representatives to you. I hope that you will exchange views fully with them."

Dispatch of representatives by Comrade Kim Il Sung marked a turn in the revolutionary movement in Korea, which began to proceed under the personal guidance of Comrade Kim Il Sung in accordance with correct Marxist-Leninist strategy and tactics.

The Kapsan Operational Committee in which Comrades Pak Dal and Pak Keum Chul played a leading role was reorganized into the Korean National Liberation Union in January 1937, and its subordinate organizations in the Kapsan and Hyesan districts alone had swollen to 38 by the summer of the same year.

The Korean National Liberation Union made great contributions to expanding and developing the organizations of the Fatherland Restoration Association in different parts of the country, strengthening the mass foundation of the anti-Japanese armed struggle, and accelerating prepara-

tions for the founding of the Party at home by rallying the communists in different parts of the country.

Thanks to the activities of the underground political workers and the patriots at home, as a chart indicates, organizations of the Fatherland Restoration Association were set up in the vast areas extending from the districts along the banks of the Dooman and Amrok Rivers in the north to Hamheung, Yungheung, Wonsan and Chulwon in the south, and they became powerful mass forces with a membership of hundreds of thousands.

There are exhibits showing the sites where Comrade Kim Il Sung gave assignments to Comrades Pak Dal and Pak Keum Chul on the revolutionary movement at home; pictures of secret meeting places; copies of "Hwajunmin," organ of the Korean National Liberation Union; reminiscences of those days written personally by Comrade Pak Dal; charts showing the organization of the Korean National Liberation Union and its membership list; the clocks, kerosene lamps, blackboards and mimeographs used by the Korean National Liberation Union and many others. All these vividly bespeak the brisk activities of the Union.

In Hall No.3, one of the main halls of the museum, are displayed articles illustrating the advance of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army to the homeland then under Japanese imperialist occupation, and articles on the historic Bocheonbo battle.

Those were days when the Japanese imperialists, while preparing for aggression on the Chinese mainland, were resorting to the unprecedentedly cruel fascist suppression and plunder in Korea, saying that "the Japanese and the Koreans are descended from one and the same ancestor" and that "the Japanese and the Koreans are one flesh." The Japanese imperialists' aim was to make Korea their "stable rear."

On display in this hall are newspapers of those days showing the wretched plight of the Korean people and materials on the fascist machinery of the Japanese imperialists and the disposition of their frontier guard posts which they had boastful-



Hall No. 3

ly described as "impregnable."

Comrade Kim Il Sung, who had advanced to Changpai to follow the enemy movements in Korea, called a meeting at Yangmutingtzu, Hsi-kang, in Fusung county in March 1937. At the meeting attended by cadres of the 6th, 4th and 2nd divisions of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army, he set forth a strategic line of marching to the homeland under the Japanese imperialists' occupation.

In accordance with this line, units of the 4th Division commanded by Comrade Choi Hyun advanced to the Moosan area, where they inflicted crushing blows on the enemy. Meanwhile Comrade Kim Il Sung himself led an expeditionary force consisting of over 150 selected men, crossed the Amrok River and fought the battle of Bocheonbo.

The Japanese police sub-station, post office, forest conservancy office and fire brigade station in Bocheonbo were smashed up in a few minutes and the flames rising from these burning Japanese organs lit up the dark night sky. Cheers shot up in the streets of Bocheonbo, cheers of the people who had been suppressed and trodden underfoot.

As we looked at the huge oil painting "The Beacon of Bocheonbo", the old revolutionary battle sites that we had visited in the neighbourhood came back to us and we felt as if we had been in Bocheonbo on that night.

Referring to the Bocheonbo battle Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"The Bocheonbo battle declared to the whole world—the Korean people will resist Japanese imperialism, the Koreans refuse the notion of the Koreans and the Japanese being one flesh, and the idea of the Koreans and Japanese being descended from one and the same ancestor, the Koreans will not co-operate with the Japanese in invading China, they will not discard their mother tongue, nor will they give up their surnames to adopt Japanese names, the Koreans are not dead but alive and they will win victory in the fight against the Japanese."

The Bocheonbo battle conducted at the time when misfortunes hung over the fatherland under

the heinous tyrannical rule of Japanese imperialism, illumined the prospect of a new era in Korea. It was a bright torchlight powerfully inspiring the Korean people to the national liberation struggle against Japanese imperialism.

Visitors view with a keen pleasure the materials on the battles of Koosil Mountain and Chiansanfen Peak which dealt crushing blows at the enemy that had chased the partisans.

Many materials show that the Bocheonbo battle signalled the upsurge of the labour movement and anti-Japanese struggle in the homeland.

Having sustained telling blows politically and militarily at the Bocheonbo battle, Japanese imperialism busied itself carrying on "large-scale punitive expeditions" against the partisans and worked madly to wipe out the revolutionary forces in Korea.

Between October 1937 and 1938, thousands of communists were arrested and imprisoned. In the Changpai area, Comrades Li Je Soon and Kwon Yung Byuk were arrested and Comrades Pak Dal and Pak Keum Chul were arrested in Korea.

Secret documents of Japanese imperialism—photos of the accused in the so-called "Hyesan case," "court decisions on the Hyesan case," "minutes of the preliminary examination of the Hyesan case"—and the handcuffs placed on the imprisoned revolutionaries and the Korean painting depicting the struggle of the members of the Korean National Liberation Union at the Japanese law court, illustrate the lofty features of the com-



Hall No. 4

munists fighting to the last for the victory of revolution. Visitors renew their resolve to live and fight just as the anti-Japanese fighters did.

Danger loomed ahead the Korean revolution at that time when many of the underground organizations in the country and many of the organizations of the Fatherland Restoration Association had been wrecked. Comrade Kim Il Sung, having analysed the situation prevailing at that time, again set forth the line of advancing to the homeland at the Nanpaitzu meeting in Mengchiang county in November 1938. He personally led a unit of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army and marched on to Changpai, therefrom to the homeland. The march known as an "arduous march" was attended with immense difficulties. In the winter of the year, the Japanese imperialists brought into action hundreds of thousands of troops, garrisons and police, and besieged Nanpaitzu two-fold and three-fold from all sides.

The anti-Japanese partisans on this march broke through the death line, overcoming the intense cold of 40 degrees below zero and hunger and engaging the enemy scores of times a day. It was a march of the heroes who broke through the forests of bayonets shedding blood.

Learning of the thorny path the anti-Japanese fighters had travelled and their lofty revolutionary spirit from the "arduous march" and other materials, we fortified our determination to accomplish the revolution surmounting all difficulties, whatever adversity we might encounter.

Comrade Kim Il Sung personally stood in the van of the difficult march, and this inspired the units of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army to go through a stern trial with flying colours. The units summed up the results of the victorious march, which took them more than 100 days, in April of the following year at Peitatingtzu in Changpai county. Then they crossed the Amrok River again to advance to the homeland.

Articles displayed in Hall No.4 tell of this.

In this hall are exhibited materials showing the battle in the Moosan area in May 1939, operations of small groups of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army, the defeat of Japanese imperialism and the triumphal return home of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army.

The partisans, who advanced to the homeland again, inscribed the following slogans on the trunks of big trees at the Chungbong billeting site: "Let's fight to the last for freedom, independence and liberation of the Korean nation!" "Korean youth, come out at once and participate

in the war against Japanese imperialism!" "Down with the Japanese fascist military clique!" "Labouring masses, rise up! Stand together! Fight for freedom and liberation!" "Long live the victorious anti-Japanese war!"

These slogans, inscribed more than 20 years ago, tell in full vividness of the ardent revolutionary zeal and lofty ideas of the anti-Japanese partisans.

Also exhibited in the hall are materials illustrating the over 40-kilometre long "Kapmoo garrison road" along which the partisans marched in broad daylight before it was opened to traffic by the builders themselves—the Japanese imperialists who had constructed it for the purpose of checking the partisans' advance to Korea; articles illustrating the sites where the partisans attacked the enemy troops in accordance with the prominent military strategy; exhibits showing the billeting sites and the places where the partisans took rest.

One can view also in this hall revolvers, canvas shoes and mess kits that the partisans used. All these speak of the ardent patriotism of the partisans, who fought for the restoration of the country's independence and the happiness of the people, giving up their youth, love, and even their own lives.

The battle in Moosan area administered telling military and political blows to the Japanese aggressors by attacking them at their back when they had launched armed invasion on the Soviet Union in the Khalkhin Gol area. The battle gave fresh inspiration to the struggle of the people at home.

Also on display are materials acquainting visitors with the operations small groups of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army conducted in the first half of the forties, that is, until the day of the country's liberation, in accordance with the decision of the Hsiaohapaling meeting in Tunhua county which discussed matters relating to making preparations for the forthcoming big event of the country's liberation, and materials illustrating the people's anti-Japanese struggle throughout Korea under the impact of the anti-Japanese armed struggle.

The glorious 15-year long anti-Japanese partisan struggle under the leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung was, and still is, the source of strength for the entire Korean people.

The Workers' Party of Korea has its roots in the arduous anti-Japanese armed struggle. The socialist era in our country, the era in which the

(Continued on page 13.)

LET US FIGHT AGAINST U.S. NUCLEAR WAR SCHEMES AND FOR ABOLITION OF NUCLEAR WEAPONS

RECENTLY the Soviet Union, the United States and Britain held a meeting in Moscow on a partial nuclear test ban and initialled a treaty.

According to the treaty, the parties to the treaty undertake to prohibit nuclear tests in the atmosphere, in outer space and under water and to refrain from causing, encouraging, or participating in the carrying out of nuclear weapon tests, in order to prevent the spread of nuclear weapons. The treaty also provides that "each party shall in exercising its national sovereignty have the right to withdraw from the treaty."

As is known, the burning desire of mankind today is to defend a lasting world peace and the security of all peoples from the policies of aggression and war of imperialism.

All people sincerely desiring peace are adamantly opposed to imperialists' arms build-up, particularly nuclear arms expansion to prepare for a nuclear war, and the policy of nuclear blackmail, and demand that nuclear weapons be banned and all kinds of war provocation manoeuvres of the imperialists be checked and shattered.

Our Party and the government of our Republic have all along been endeavouring for a lasting peace in Korea, in the Far East and throughout the world, and resolutely striving to remove the threat of a nuclear war to mankind.

We consider that in order to remove the menace of a nuclear war created by the imperialists it is necessary completely to ban and destroy nuclear weapons, that is, to prohibit the production, stockpiling and use of nuclear weapons, dismantle all nuclear bases, withdraw nuclear weapons and their means of delivery intro-

duced into other countries by the imperialists and destroy all the existing nuclear weapons. We also maintain that a nuclear test ban will have a practical meaning only when it is linked up with the prohibition of production, stockpiling and use of nuclear weapons, and that the nuclear weapon test ban itself should be a thoroughgoing one prohibiting all nuclear tests, not a partial one.

This is the demand of the Korean people and all other peoples fighting for the removal of the nuclear war danger and constitutes a drastic basic measure for solving this question.

Contrary to the demand of the world peace-loving people, however, the Moscow treaty on a partial nuclear test ban divorces the nuclear test ban from the prohibition of nuclear weapons, and the nuclear test ban itself deals with the prohibition of nuclear tests in the atmosphere, in outer space and under water only, leaving out the prohibition of underground nuclear tests.

Today, under the circumstances in which the U.S.-led imperialists are increasing the production of nuclear weapons, blackmailing the world peace-loving people with them and are scheming to provoke a new war after installing nuclear weapons and their means of delivery on the soil of other countries such as South Korea, Japan, Turkey and Greece, it is an urgent problem for peace and for the security of mankind to prohibit the production, stockpiling and use of nuclear weapons, withdraw nuclear weapons and their means of delivery in the territories of other countries and destroy all the existing nuclear weapons.

We Korean people, together with all other peoples, are vitally interested in this. The U.S.

imperialists illegally occupying South Korea have introduced on a large scale various kinds of weapons of mass destruction such as "Honest John", "Matador", "Nike-Hercules", etc., and converted South Korea into an atomic-rocket base, flagrantly violating and undermining the Armistice Agreement.

The mercenaries of U.S. imperialism are carrying out "simulated atomic war exercises" almost every day along the demarcation line and throughout South Korea and are persisting in their policy of nuclear threats against the Korean people.

These schemes of aggression and war of the U.S. imperialists are a grave menace to peace in Korea and Asia, and an obstacle to the independent peaceful reunification of Korea.

The interest of peace in Korea and in the Far East and the interest of security of the Korean people demand the withdrawal of the U.S. army from South Korea, withdrawal of atomic and rocket weapons as well as other weapons introduced by the U.S. imperialists, and the dismantling of their bases.

This is not the demand of the Korean people alone. Today the peoples of Japan and all other countries, in whose territories are nuclear weapons introduced by the U.S. imperialists, are fighting in demand of their prompt withdrawal.

However, the Moscow treaty on a partial nuclear test ban has totally left out such urgent practical issues.

It is clear that this treaty does not in actuality restrain the U.S. imperialists from uninterruptedly producing and stockpiling nuclear weapons, nor does it restrict their policy of nuclear war provocation.

An unambiguous explanation was given on this score by Kennedy's radio and televised speech of July 26 on the initialling of the partial nuclear test ban treaty.

Kennedy declared in his speech: "This treaty does not mean an end to the threat of nuclear war. It will not reduce nuclear stockpiles. It will not halt the production of nuclear weapons. It will not restrict their use in time of war."

The U.S. imperialists publicly state they can continue to produce as many nuclear weapons as they like, increase their stockpiles and can use these weapons for their aggressive end at any time, entirely unrestrained by the treaty.

The treaty also permits underground nuclear testing, which makes the treaty on banning nuclear weapon tests practically meaningless.

Thus, the treaty legalises not only the under-

ground nuclear testing conducted by the imperialists but also the manufacture, stockpiling and use of nuclear weapons by divorcing nuclear test ban from the prohibition of nuclear weapons. The U.S. imperialists, through numerous nuclear tests, have already stockpiled a sufficient number of nuclear weapons and acquired technical data, and in recent years they have developed nuclear weapons through countless underground nuclear testing.

Furthermore, right after the initialling of the treaty Kennedy declared that the United States would "resume tests in the atmosphere, if it must," and it "remains ready to withdraw from the treaty and resume all forms of testing."

Of what value is the treaty under such conditions?

The aggressive circles of the United States do not try to conceal the fact that after the signing of this treaty they would be able further to "perfect" nuclear weapons and attain nuclear supremacy through underground nuclear tests.

In essence the treaty provides the U.S. imperialists with favourable conditions for attaining nuclear supremacy and further developing nuclear weapons, thereby increasing the danger of a nuclear war.

It is all the more clear by the fact that through the treaty the U.S. imperialists pursue another aim under the pretext of "preventing the proliferation" of nuclear weapons.

In connection with the treaty on halting nuclear tests the U.S. ruling circles headed by Kennedy, palavering about the "danger of emergence of new nuclear powers," rejoice, as a big success, over the fact that it was agreed upon in the treaty to "prevent the proliferation" of nuclear weapons.

Does Kennedy rejoice at the agreement on this question proceeding from true "apprehension" and "concern" over the increase of the danger of a nuclear war by the spread of nuclear weapons? No! The U.S. imperialists are so pleased with this because their sinister aim is being translated into practice.

A clear answer to this was given by Harriman himself who was dispatched to the recent tripartite talks as a special envoy of Kennedy. In his speech he said one of the reasons why the United States was signing with the Soviet Union and Britain the agreement on banning nuclear tests was that "that might stop the proliferation of nuclear weapons and that we could work together to prevent China from getting a nuclear capability." And Foster, director of the U.S. dis-

armament agency, pointed out that one thing they could count on was... they could put minimum economic and political pressure on the Chinese so as to make them desist from possessing such weapons.

It is obvious that the true aim pursued by the U.S. imperialists with the specious argument of preventing the proliferation of nuclear weapons is to obstruct the possession of nuclear weapons by China and other socialist countries and thus weaken the might of the socialist camp.

For their part, the U.S. imperialists attempt to hand over nuclear weapons to their allies, as they please. In his speech Kennedy, talking about the necessity of having weapons and allies and having a plan to aid others, declared: "In time, it is estimated many other nations will have... other ways of obtaining nuclear warheads, even as missiles can be commercially purchased today."

This brings to light the sinister intention of the U.S. imperialists to hand over nuclear weapons to their "allies" in the form of "aid" or "sale".

Today the U.S. imperialists are working hard to place nuclear weapons in the hands of the West German revanchists under the name of the "multilateral nuclear force" of Nato. Revealing light was also shed by Kennedy who said in his recent press conference that he proposed to France to hand over technique on nuclear weapons and "cooperate" with her under the treaty on a partial nuclear test ban.

As proved by facts, through the tripartite treaty among the Soviet Union, the United States and Britain the U.S. imperialists pursue a heinous aim of hampering the reinforcement of defence capacity of the socialist countries and peace-loving countries for a just purpose, while stepping up their policy of nuclear blackmail against the socialist camp through their and their allies' unbridled nuclear arms expansion.

It is not accidental that the U.S. aggressive circles are making no scruple to say: the treaty on the partial prohibition of nuclear tests "is favourable to the security of the United States" and "this effective treaty will put the United States in a favourable military position."

The U.S. imperialists describe the treaty as if it were an "outcome of peace-loving aspiration".

This is part of the "peace strategy" advertised more noisily by the U.S. imperialists in the recent period.

Their aim is to create through this treaty the

false impression among the masses that U.S. imperialism has certain interest in the prohibition of nuclear weapons and in peace.

Stressing that the treaty will influence the prevention of the contamination of radioactive fallout, they are scheming to conceal their real aim.

Of course, if the nuclear testing is completely banned in the atmosphere, in outer space and under water, the contamination of radioactive fallout will be prevented, which will be a good thing.

But this treaty is nonsense because the treaty itself stipulates that the parties to the treaty have the right to withdraw from the treaty and the U.S. imperialists, even before the formal conclusion of the treaty, declared that the United States would, if need be, "resume the atmospheric test" and all forms of tests by withdrawing from the treaty.

The contamination of radioactive fallout is harmful. But all the more dangerous today is the attempt of the imperialists to drive mankind into the scourge of a thermo-nuclear war.

Therefore, it stands out as the cardinal task to fight for eliminating the threat of a nuclear war by banning and destroying the nuclear weapons.

Through the treaty on the partial nuclear test ban, the U.S. imperialists are plotting to continue their nuclear arms build-up and to spread the falsehood that the international tension has been alleviated and the threat of nuclear war reduced to a certain degree thanks to the treaty, to veil their ogreish nature, lull the vigilance of the people and divorce the masses from the anti-imperialist struggle.

All facts glaringly show how the U.S. imperialists are making a mockery of the world peace-loving people under the plausible pretext of "nuclear test ban" and how they are bent on pursuing their sordid purpose by abusing the aspiration of the people for peace.

We must have a sharp insight in the foul, shameless real intention pursued by the U.S. imperialists through the treaty on the partial nuclear test ban and must never be taken in by their deceptive machinations.

The aggravation of international tension and the threat of new world war today come precisely from U.S. imperialism and its aggressive policy, particularly from its policy of nuclear threats, and these policies of U.S. imperialism have not changed in the least.

The world peace-loving people must fight more resolutely for the sake of a lasting peace in the world and the removal of the danger of a nuclear war.

In order to save mankind from the threat of a nuclear war, nuclear weapons must be banned and destroyed. The manufacture, stockpiling and use of nuclear weapons must be prohibited, the nuclear bases abolished, nuclear weapons and their means of delivery in the territories of other countries withdrawn, all the nuclear weapons destroyed and nuclear tests be completely banned.

Such questions affecting the security of the whole mankind as the prohibition of nuclear weapons can not be discussed and solved only by a few countries.

All countries are in duty bound to settle this matter in the interests of mankind.

The world peace-loving people must put up a forceful massive struggle for the prohibition and destruction of nuclear weapons. An active struggle should be waged against the nuclear arms race and the policy of nuclear blackmail of the imperialists and incessant blows should be dealt at and pressure exerted on them so that they may be compelled to comply with an agreement on banning nuclear weapons.

At the same time, all the anti-imperialist peace forces must unite closely, heighten utmost vigilance against the imperialists' policies of aggression and war provocation and expose and shatter them.

All the anti-imperialist peace forces must wage active struggles of all forms in firm unity and tie the imperialists hand and foot.

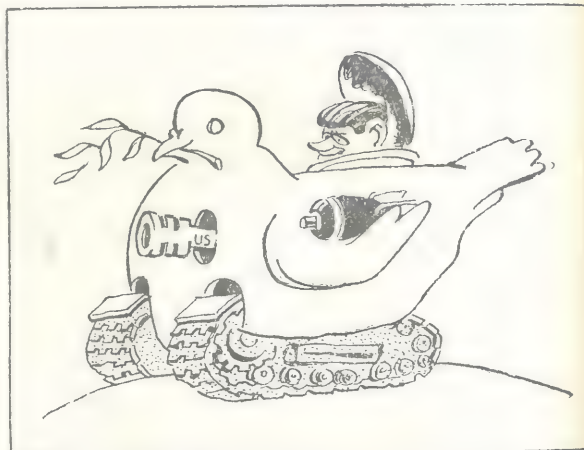
Now that the imperialists are stepping up the schemes of war and aggression, persistently opposing the total prohibition of nuclear weapons

and following the policy of nuclear blackmail, the socialist countries must endeavour in every way to strengthen their defence potential to safeguard their revolutionary gains and ensure the security of their peoples.

The Korean people, together with the world peace-loving people, will not stop the struggle against imperialism and for peace, no matter what machinations the imperialists may resort to; they will not stop the struggle for the prohibition and destruction of nuclear weapons and the elimination of the danger of a nuclear war.

No vicious intrigues or threat of nuclear weapons and other lethal weapons of the U.S. imperialists can bar the forward movement of the people for peace, national independence and social progress.

The imperialists will surely perish and the people will surely win.



(Continued from page 14.)

people enjoy freedom and happiness, has stemmed from the deep historic roots.

The Museum leaves deep impressions on the visitors, who renew their resolve to inherit and carry forward the patriotic revolutionary tradition

of the revolutionaries who gallantly fought against the Japanese imperialist invaders in the interests of the fatherland and the nation.

The Bocheonbo Museum is an excellent school which arouses ardent patriotism and revolutionary fighting spirit in the working people of Korea.

VICTORY DAY OVER U.S. AGGRESSORS MARKED

THE Korean people marked significantly the tenth anniversary of the victory in the Fatherland Liberation War in which they beat back U.S. armed aggression and won victory.

On July 26, in Pyongyang a mass meeting was held to observe the day at the Youth Park open-air theatre. Some 20,000 working people from factories and offices and from all districts of the city attended the meeting. On each face one could see joy and pride of victors who safeguarded the freedom and independence of the fatherland by giving a crushing blow to the aggressors and built up anew cities and towns, factories and mills on the ruins of war in a short space of time.

Moreover, the air was filled with indignation and hatred for the U.S. imperialist aggressors who still occupy South Korea. All the attendants were firmly determined to drive out the U.S. imperialists at the earliest time from South Korea and to attain the reunification of the country relying on their own strength, the strength of the Korean people.

General Choi Kwang, Chief of the Staff of the Korean People's Army, delivered a speech amid stormy applause.

Pointing out that the U.S. imperialists provoked the aggressive war in Korea and committed all kinds of unforgivable barbarities in the three-year war, General Choi Kwang spoke of the immortal exploits of the Korean people and Korean People's Army that under the sagacious leadership of the Party and Comrade Kim Il Sung gave a mortal blow to the aggressors.

The U.S. imperialists, the speaker went on, ignited the Korean war to occupy the whole Korea and expand the flames of war to the Asian Continent. In this war the U.S. aggressors mobilized their crack army, puppet Syngman Rhee's army, and the armed forces of their fifteen satellite countries. Altogether Washington put in more than 2 million men, spent 20,000 million dollars, and used 73 million tons of war supplies, not excluding even chemical and germ weapons. However, he stressed, before the heroic resist-

ance of the Korean people and their People's Army and the Chinese People's Volunteers, the aggressors suffered heavy casualties of 1,093,000 of which 397,000 were American. In the end, they could not but sign the Armistice Agreement, thus sustaining an irrecoverable political, military and moral defeat.

In the sacred war, General Choi emphasized, our people and fighters of the People's Army rose up like a phoenix and fought displaying peerless bravery and mass heroism to safeguard the factories and land—so dear to them—from the enemy's encroachment. They defended to the last all heights and every inch of the fatherland.

Dwelling on the historic significance of the great victory of the Korean people in the Fatherland Liberation War, the speaker said that the war demonstrated the invincibility of the united might of the people who became masters of the country and rose up for their freedom and independence under the guidance of their Marxist-Leninist Party, and shattered the myth about the "mightiness" of the United States. The victory in the war clearly showed that the time was gone when the imperialists could conquer and plunder small nations at will, and inspired the oppressed peoples of the East to a more courageous anti-imperialist, national-salvation struggle.

Referring to the brilliant achievements registered in the post-war socialist construction in the northern part of the country and the miserable conditions of the South Korean people, he said that contrary to the enemy's expectation that the destruction had been so thorough that it would be impossible for the Koreans to rise up again, the foundation of a powerful independent national economy had been built in the northern part of the country by the heroic labour struggle of the entire working people, and industrial and agricultural output was rapidly growing year after year.

The South Korean economy, owing to the U.S. predatory colonial policy and barbarities, is fac-

ing a total collapse and the people's living has hit the bottom. The speaker said that the entire Korean people should wage a resolute struggle to drive out U.S. aggressors from South Korea, the root cause of all misfortunes, and realize at the earliest date the great cause of the country's reunification.

General Choi Kwang pointed out that the U.S. imperialists were manoeuvring all the more viciously against the socialist camp and to stifle the liberation struggle of the oppressed nations and exploited peoples. Enumerating the vicious manoeuvrings for launching new aggressive wars in every part of the world, the aggressive war in South Vietnam included, he stressed: "The present situation requires that all the people heighten vigilance, unite all the forces that can be united, further intensify the struggle against the U.S.-led imperialists, smash their machinations for aggression and war and safeguard world peace and security."

Particularly the speaker emphasized that under such circumstances the unity of the socialist camp and the international communist movement must be further strengthened on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, and that we must support and aid more actively the anti-imperialist, national-liberation struggles of the Asian, African and Latin American peoples.

Saying that the strength of the Korean people who beat back the armed forces of the U.S. and its 15 satellite countries has incomparably grown during the past ten years, and on our side stand the mighty socialist camp and hundreds of millions of people fighting for their freedom and liberation, General Choi Kwang concluded: "Should the U.S. imperialists dare embark on a new military adventure, they will sustain crushing blows and meet with a final fiasco in our country before the united forces of our people and the People's Army."

Comrade Choi Kwang's speech was often interrupted by stormy applause of the attendants.

Meetings to mark the tenth anniversary of the victory in the Fatherland Liberation War were also held in every provincial seat including Hamheung and Kaesong.

On the evening of July 26 the Cabinet of the Republic gave a banquet in honour of the tenth anniversary of the victory in the Fatherland Liberation War.

HWANGHAI IRON WORKS-

MOON IN SOO

A little more than two hours' sailing by passenger boat down the Daidong River from Pyongyang will take you to Songrim, the city of iron. Here stands the Hwanghai Iron Works, one of the major centres of metallurgical industry of Korea.

The iron works has more than 40 well-equipped shops, and all the operations, from raw material treatment to finishing, are mechanized and automated.

It was in 1918 when the iron works was first built, then Korea was under Japanese imperialist rule. It had been called Kyumipo iron works until 1945, the year of the country's liberation. It suffered ravage during the war unleashed by U.S. imperialism. But today no trace of old days and war damages remains there. A wrecked crane on the bank of the Daidong is the only reminder of the iron works of yesterday.

When the Japanese imperialists held colonial sway over Korea they had shipped away all the iron made at this works, the only iron works in Korea in those days. According to the Korean Year Book of 1937, they had shipped away annually 147,000 tons of pig iron and 91,000 tons of steel from this iron works to use them in making steel products at the Yahata Iron Works in Japan.

This is a striking example showing the colonial onesidedness of Korea's industry in the past.

Korea's Metallurgical Industry Centre



The Japanese imperialists ruthlessly sweated Korean workers. Carrying ore on their backs the Korean workers had to ascend tall ladders to feed the blast furnace. Every day they were forced to work between 14 and 16 hours.

Helpless conditions from abject poverty would drive Korean smelters to commit suicide, plunging themselves into the ladle full of red-hot molten iron.

All such misery, however, has become a thing of the past. Today, the reins of government are in the hands of the people and the workers are making creative endeavours to increase production for the prosperity of their mother country.

The U.S. imperialists, who started war of aggression against the Korean people in June 1950 and devastated the blast furnaces of the iron works, said that it would be impossible for the Korean people to make the blast furnaces work again.

Magnificent labour endeavours of the Korean workers produced excellent results. Two large blast furnaces, five open-hearth furnaces, a coke oven and various rolling facilities were reconstructed, newly built and expanded in a short space of time following the armistice.

The iron works now manufactures 5.5 times as much pig iron and steel as were produced in the whole Korea in the days of Japanese imperialist rule. This means that this iron works alone

manufactures more than 40 times as much pig iron as the whole of South Korea produces at present.

Open-hearth furnace No. 2 of the steel shop, once a 50-ton furnace, has a capacity of 150 tons now.

How did the workers raise the capacity?

The workers put their heads together to find the ways of increasing output per square metre of the furnace bottom. In the early postwar period, they rebuilt the furnace, increasing its capacity to 100 tons, and subsequently they remodelled it to boost its capacity to 150 tons. They completed the project in nine days, far ahead of the originally estimated term of 50 days.

Daily output at five open-hearth furnaces has been normalized at the 1,200-ton mark.

Two blast furnaces, reconstructed in the post-war period by the Korean workers and technicians themselves using home-made materials, run nine heats each a day. And feeding the blast furnaces which had been done by manual labour is now automated.

These two giant blast furnaces bespeak the strenuous endeavours the liberated Korean working class has made under the leadership of the Workers' Party of Korea.

The blast furnaces suffered demolition at the hands of the Japanese imperialists in 1945 when

they fled from Korea. Korean workers took up reconstruction of the devastated blast furnaces, put one of them into operation in 1947 and the other in 1949.

During the Korean war, the U.S. imperialists dropped more than 30,000 bombs on the iron works, razing the blast furnaces to the ground and leaving not a single brick unbroken.

But our working class tackled the reconstruction of the blast furnaces overcoming all difficulties, and put into operation one on June 1, 1954 and commissioned the other in 1958.

An open-hearth furnace went into operation in eleven months after the armistice. Then rolling facilities, another two open-hearth furnaces and a coke oven went up.

The iron works manufactures more than 40 kinds of structural steel including thick and thin plates, angle-bar steel, channel-bar steel and rails.

Needless to say, these wonderful achievements have come not of themselves.

On the third day of the armistice Premier Kim Il Sung personally visited the war-ravaged

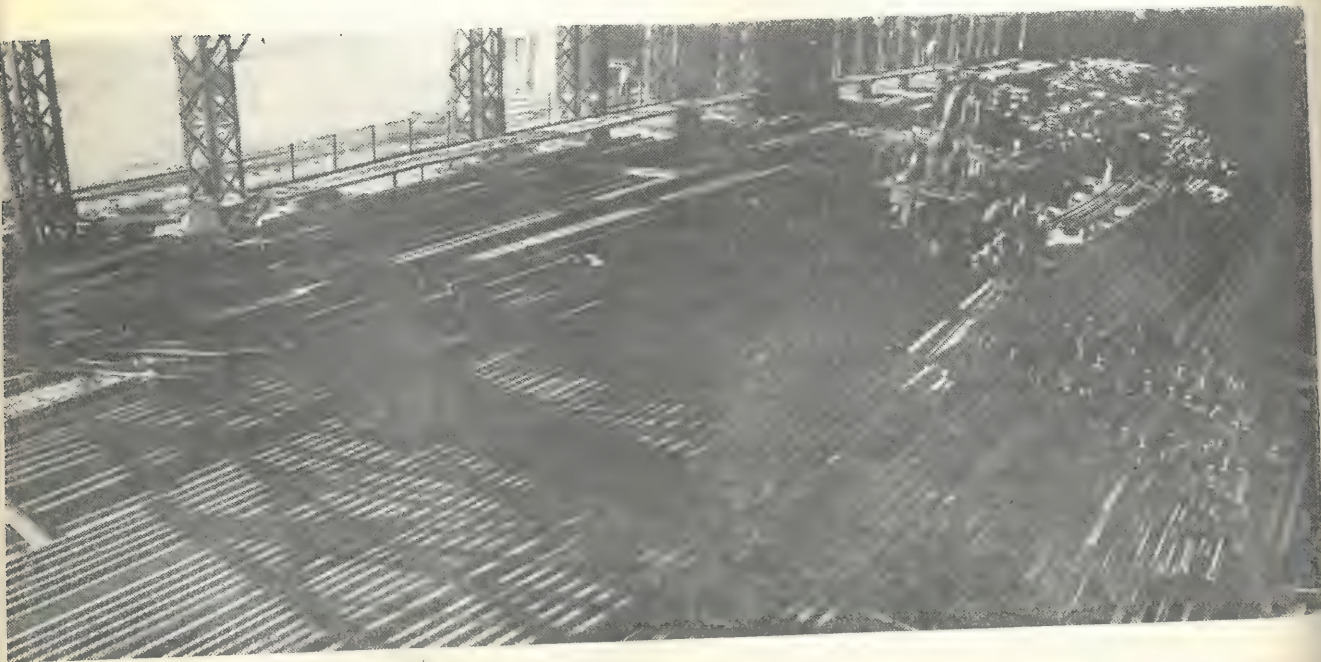
iron works to show the workers, who were at a loss what to do, the course they should take.

Premier Kim Il Sung has visited the iron works altogether eleven times in the postwar period to give personal guidance and instructions. His personal guidance and instructions have illuminated the path for the workers and technicians of the iron works to follow, and it has been from the Premier's instructions and guidance that they have derived courage.

To put into practice Premier Kim Il Sung's instructions, they have worked in close unity and displayed the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance—making for themselves what they lacked and exploring what they were short of. They have surmounted all the difficulties and given full play to their energy and talent to build a stable centre of metallurgical industry by their heroic struggle.

The Hwanghai Iron Works has become a powerful centre of the metallurgical industry supplying structural steel to the advancing national economy.

Steel products ready for shipment





Farmers of the Woonjun Plain are taking good care of their paddies

PROMISING FIELDS

LAST year, despite a severe drought and floods, our countryside harvested a bumper crop, more than double the pre-liberation figure, by attaining the height of 5 million tons of grain output. And this year, too, promises a good harvest.

All the plains throughout the country, the endless Yuldoosamchulli and Jairyung Namoori Plains included, present a picture of seas of green rice growing under the hot summer sun.

Not only on the plain areas but also in mountainous regions crops are doing well. The inspiring, bright prospect of good

harvest in the countryside is of course not a gift of nature alone.

Last autumn as soon as the harvest was over, measures were taken and a vigorous nation-wide drive was started to bring in a rich harvest again this year.

The Government, which has been investing huge sums of money in agriculture every year, has appropriated again an enormous sum of fund to the countryside this year.

With government aid, more farm-machine stations have been set up throughout the country and greater numbers of various kinds of farming implements

have been supplied to the rural areas.

Now our countryside has a total of 17,500 tractors (in terms of 15 h.p.) and they do plowing, sowing and transporting. The state assistance made it possible to repair and reinforce the existing irrigation facilities and create new ones. Weeks before the rice-transplanting season this year several large and small irrigation projects came into being to water more fields. And thanks to the successful afforestation and water conservancy, protection of farm land and prevention of natural calamities be-

came more effective.

The co-op farmers directed persistent efforts to applying a large amount of compost and chemical fertilizers to paddy- and non-paddy-fields.

New varieties and improved seeds most suitable to climatic and soil conditions of localities have been sown thanks to the efforts of agricultural technicians and the peasants.

In the rice-transplanting season a gigantic campaign to support the countryside took place throughout the country. Under the slogan "Let's go to the 15-day battle for supporting the countryside!" a total of 267,000 workers, office employees and students went to help the co-op farmers in their work.

Thanks to such nation-wide support and all-out efforts of the co-op farmers, sowing, transplanting, fertilizing and taking good care of crops were successfully carried out in time.

It is a result of our people's enthusiastic labour struggle that all the fields of the country today promise bumper harvests.



Labour-consuming weeding work is done by tractors





Simultaneously with the wheat harvesting, the sowing of soy beans is on
(at the Ongjin Stock-farm in South Hwanghal Province)

A WHALING MAN

Son I Dong of Whaling Ship No. 288 of the Chungjin Fishery is a well-known gunner on the East Sea. He has been in whaling since 1947, and now is a crack marksman.

During the past ten years he caught 213 whales and 424 dolphins, the weight of which would equal that of 5,000 cattle and 800 pigs put together.

He is not only a good gunner, but has made a great contribution to building a new highly-efficient whaling ship, working together with designers. Moreover, he scored much success in innovating whaling equipment such as harpoon guns, rollers and others.



He is still engaged in whaling with the young gunners whom he has trained.



A view of today's Pyongyang

PYONGYANG, the capital of our country, is being constructed into a modern city, the most magnificent and beautiful in its long history.

During the Fatherland Liberation War (June, 1950-July, 1953) Pyongyang was a target of the most barbarous indiscriminate bombing of the U.S. air force. The American vandals dumped bombs on the city, one per head of its population. Ninety per cent of the dwellings were destroyed. The fierce war ended, however, in the victory of the Korean people.

With the termination of hostilities the building workers and the inhabitants of the city rose up like a phoenix to rebuild the city on the ruins fighting the adverse conditions of the postwar period. In the early postwar days

THE PYONGYANG SPEED

JANG HEUI WOONG

This is how Stalin Street in Pyongyang looked when the war was over



everything was short—building materials, tools, and machinery. Along with the country's industrialisation, however, the mechanisation and industrialisation of construction were accelerated. Construction progressed at a remarkable tempo, and the builders' skill, too, improved rapidly.

Builders of the capital achieved miraculous successes in building dwelling houses and created the famous "Pyongyang speed". The builders completed the Pyongyang Department Store with a floor space of about 10,000 square metres by assembly method taking only 57 days in 1958.

The department store was scheduled to have a gala open-

ing on August 15, 1958, the country's Liberation Day. But on the 14th, the new store under construction still had no windows finished and not a single item of merchandise inside. But the workers glazed thousands of square metres of windows, installed electric lights and the staff of the store laid out nearly 10,000 kinds of articles. Everything overnight! And on the red-letter day the store welcomed thousands of delighted shoppers.

Then the imposing Pyongyang Grand Theatre with a seating capacity of over 2,000 and a floor space of nearly 30,000 square metres was completed in a little more than a year. The architectural plans were far more complicated and its installations and architectural treatment were superior than the "Hwashin Department Store", the biggest building in the pre-liberation day Pyongyang, which was built

in seven years. And it is less than one twentieth of the new Pyongyang Grand Theatre in scale.

They also completed the Okryoo (Gem Stream) Bridge over the

Daidong within a year. Before the country's liberation the Japanese spent seven years in constructing the Daidong Bridge, one-third in scale compared with the former.



Architectural designers at work

Multi-storied apartment buildings mushrooming on the Betong Plain





**Pyongyang Department Store was built in 1958
taking only 57 days**

These are some of the examples of the "Pyongyang speed."

But the list can go on endlessly: Okryogwan Restaurant, the main hall of which can accommodate more than 2,000, on the bank of the Daidong River displaying the cream of the national architectural style; the Chullima monument symbolising the spirit of the Korean people; Korean Revolutionary Museum; Korean Art Museum; Industrial and Agricultural Exhibition Hall; Moranbong Stadium; Pupils and Children's Palace with a floor space of 50,000 square metres... Buildings monumental both in scale and architectural treatment have been built in quick succession.

Speaking of the speed of construction in Pyongyang, particular mention should be made of the fact that blocks of flats have gone up on the ruins after the war, and fine flats are being built rapidly by the assembly method.

In the year of 1958, for example, despite the shortage of building materials and a lack of technique, more than 20,000 flats were built in Pyongyang. The number 20,000 is equal to the number of flats in Haijoo city in the days of Japanese rule. The Japanese spent scores of years in constructing Haijoo but our builders completed a bigger project only in one year.

The housing question in Pyongyang has been solved in the main although it is not long since the post-war construction started. And the inhabitants are leading a happy life in fine, comfortable and modern dwellings.

Residential quarters were built along green zones, along the river banks. The Kim Il Sung Square, the Mao Tse-tung Square, the Station Plaza, Stalin Avenue, People's Army Avenue, Youth Avenue and numerous other squares and streets have been constructed lined with splendid

buildings.

Many public health and cultural establishments are going up apace. In Pyongyang there were only two higher technical schools and several other schools before liberation. But today there are nearly thirty institutions of higher education and hundreds of schools of all levels. In the pre-liberation days Pyongyang had only a few hospitals but now it has hosts of modern hospitals and clinics.

A dense network of theatres, movie houses, shops, and service establishments covers the city in a planned way.

The "Pyongyang speed" could be seen also in the construction of parks and recreation grounds, which now number nearly twenty. With their designs being national in form and socialist in content and fit to the era of the Workers' Party of Korea, they have changed the face of the city completely.

Pyongyang has witnessed the development of industry on a big scale in the postwar years. Hundreds of modern industrial enterprises such as the Pyongyang Textile Mill, Pyongyang Corn-starch Factory, Pyongyang Precision Instrument Plant, Pyongyang Electric Appliances Factory, Ryongsung Meat Processing Factory and Pyongyang Block-making Factory have been newly constructed, restored or enlarged.

These are the fruition of the implementation of the line of the Workers' Party of Korea to bring forth innovations in construction by encouraging standardization of designing, accelerating the industrialization of production of prefab parts and the mechanisation of building work, and switching totally over to the assembly method.

There was a foreign journalist who stayed at the Interna-

Construction and Architecture

"More, better, cheaper!"—this is the slogan in the field of construction in our country.

Once, our country had been backward, and what is worse, was condemned to the severe destruction by the war. Under such circumstances, we have done and are still doing everything for construction, in order to expand production and improve the people's living.

While giving top priority to the construction of production establishments throughout the country, we are briskly building dwelling houses and cultural

and public welfare establishments in urban and rural areas.

The State has appropriated large sums of funds for construction, and construction has been pushed ahead as a nation-wide movement. As a result, a great number of factories, enterprises and other production facilities have been rebuilt, expanded or newly built, and the looks of towns and villages have undergone a complete change.

Pyongyang, the democratic capital, has been reconstructed into a big, beautiful modern city, and all cities of our country have been rebuilt into new modern ones on the war ruins.

Our countryside has been turned into a modern, attractive one, a good place to live in. No more thatched huts are to be seen.

Our architects are building various types of dwelling houses, comfortable, attractive and modern, answering the needs of the socialist working people.

A bird's-eye view of Pyongyang





The Pyongyang Grand Theatre

Interior of the Pyongyang Grand Theatre



Okryoo Restaurant on the Daidong River, Pyongyang



Apartment houses

**Right
Facto**

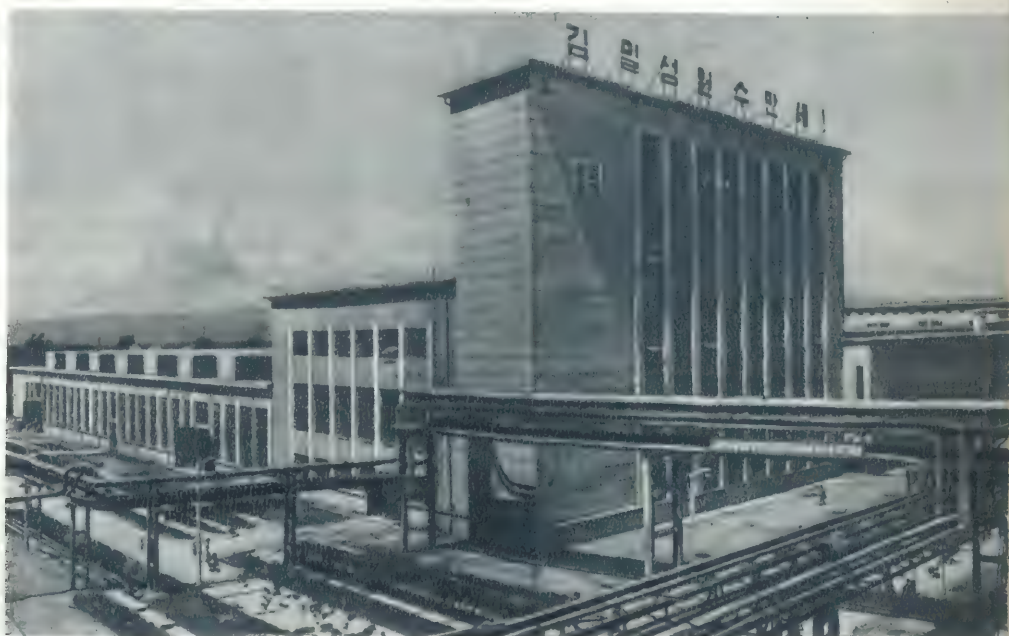
**Right
built
Shinc
hal**



in Hamheung city

: The February 8 Vinalon
ry in Hamheung

below: Modern houses
in the Sainal Co-op Farm,
sun County, South Hwang-
province



조동근
김민도



A model of the Workers' Palace to be built in the future

A model of the State Circus Theatre now under construction



tional Hotel in Pyongyang for a week. He took a series of photographs of a six-story apartment house going up on the opposite side of the hotel. It is said he took a picture of the building every day. One story went up every day and when he took the sixth picture, it showed the completion of the assembling of the building. This episode bespeaks the "Pyongyang speed."

Today the city of Pyongyang is being built much faster and still better.

Almost all the houses are constructed on the most modern lines. Experimental houses are being built with large vertical panels.

The methods of assembling prefabricated compartments and of extended assembling are under trial. And a new method of building by the housing construction combine is also being applied. Such advanced methods will accelerate the construction speed and bring forth fresh innovations.

Consolidating the already created material and technical foundations the building workers continue to forge ahead without retarding the speed in order to build up Pyongyang more beautifully and magnificently.

Residential districts will continue to expand. The central heating system will be introduced. More beautiful parks and recreation grounds will be built and new roads will be laid.

Besides the new buildings of K'im Il Sung University with a planned floor space of 300,000 square metres, a magnificent Workers' Palace, a grand public hall, a circus theatre, a bigger stadium than the existing ones and numerous other buildings will spring up in the near future.



Plans for new residential quarters are discussed

Housing Construction Combine

SUK YUNG KEUN

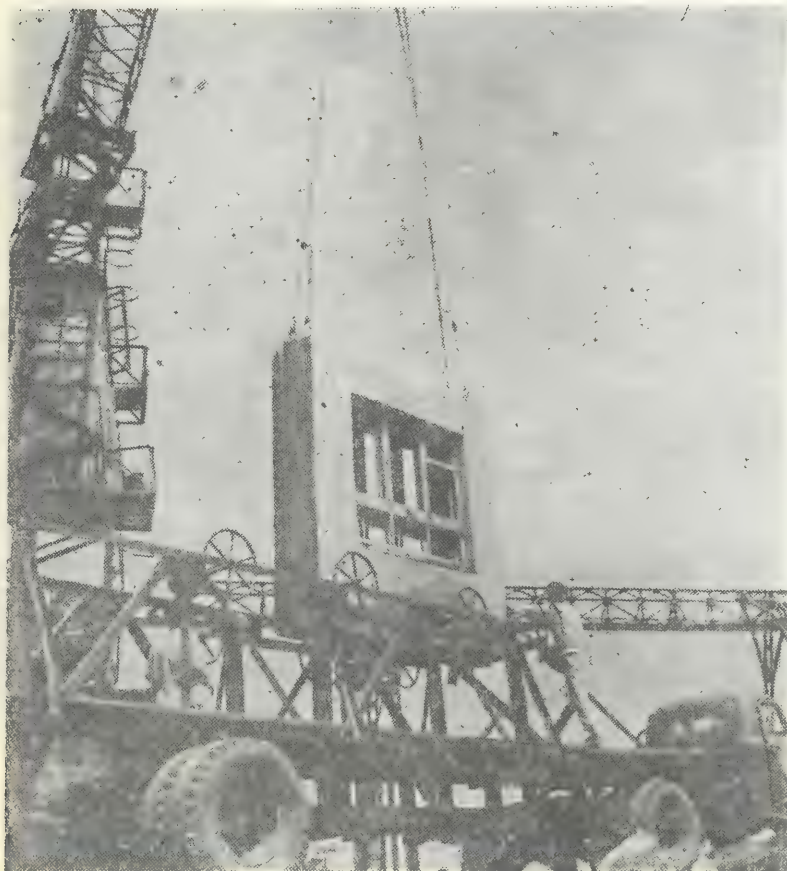
Recently a new house construction system has been adopted in our country. It is a system of building dwelling houses by the housing construction combine.

Under the new system prefabricated parts factories and construction sites merge into an integrated unit of undertaking. It can be put in a nutshell: prefabricated parts production, transport, assembling and finishing—everything related to housing construction—will be undertaken by a single construction enterprise, a housing construction combine in this case.

This new system has been adopted as one of the important measures for complete industrialization in housing construction so as to improve the assembling method and raise the speed and quality of construction.

To raise the level of industrialization in housing construction and to turn the construction site into an assembling shop, it would be necessary to make prefabricated parts bigger and lighter, reduce the kinds and sizes of prefabricated parts, and use more machines in housing construction.

Our country today is equip-



Precast parts are brought to construction sites

ped with a firm material and technical foundation for adopting such a unique method in housing construction.

First of all, industrialization in construction has reached a high level thanks to the firm independent national economy.

In our country today housing construction is being carried on on an extensive scale with various standardized designs. And the prefab method has become dominant and comprehensive mechanization is being adopted. Then in many cities emerged modern prefab parts factories which will enable specialized workteams to work on housing construction, and a great number of building

workers have been trained.

All this will make specialization possible in housing construction, that is, putting the housing construction on an industrial footing by turning the construction site into a complete assembly site. Under the new system no more will the prefab parts factories be auxiliary establishments, but an important link. The factories will draw up production plans in accordance with the order of assembling and turn out in a production-line method prefab parts of various kinds and sizes, such as heavy and light concrete blocks, small concrete and reinforced concrete blocks.

As a rule, one housing construction combine will specialize in building houses of one standardized design, and the city planning will be adjusted by the serial and alternate arrangement of buildings.

In large cities there are several housing construction combines, each specializing in certain types of houses in given districts. However, according to the city plans, each district is subdivided into several small sections for specialized construction.

As to the question of transport of prefab parts, it is, too, specialized according to their kinds, sizes and shapes. Construction materials are carried to the construction sites strictly in conformity with the plans of transport and assembling, and the materials brought to the work sites are assembled with cranes directly from the transport.

With the introduction of this new system, the role of factories and level of mechanization have been further raised: working conditions radically improved; labour productivity has risen 1.5-2 times; quality of buildings markedly improved; construction time has been reduced considerably. At the same time the labour productivity in the prefab parts factories, too, has risen two times.

Besides, as for transport, with the greater number of trailers and less trucks, about two-thirds of the estimated number of trucks could do transport, and the utility rate of cranes rose two times.

This new system has demonstrated its superiority and it will be improved and perfected in conformity with the actual conditions of our country and be adopted more extensively.

HIGH speed in construction—this is unthinkable apart from a new method of construction based on a firm foundation for industrialization of the production of building materials.

The rapid speed of the construction in our country, often called the "Pyongyang Speed", is attributable to the fact that numerous building-materials production centres have been set up everywhere in urban and rural areas.

The Pyongyang Prefab Parts Manufacturing Yard is one of them, and together with many other factories it is contributing to the production of building materials for the construction of the capital.

It was in 1956, only three years after the ceasefire, when the construction of this yard was

started. It was commissioned in 1957. Its production capacity is 60,000 cubic metres of prefab parts a year.

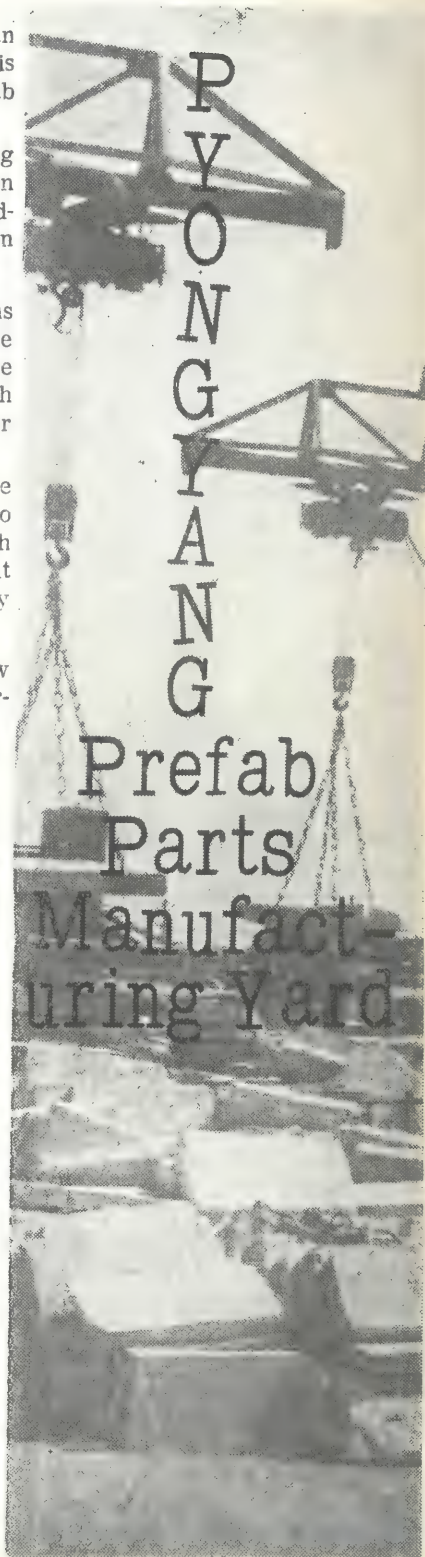
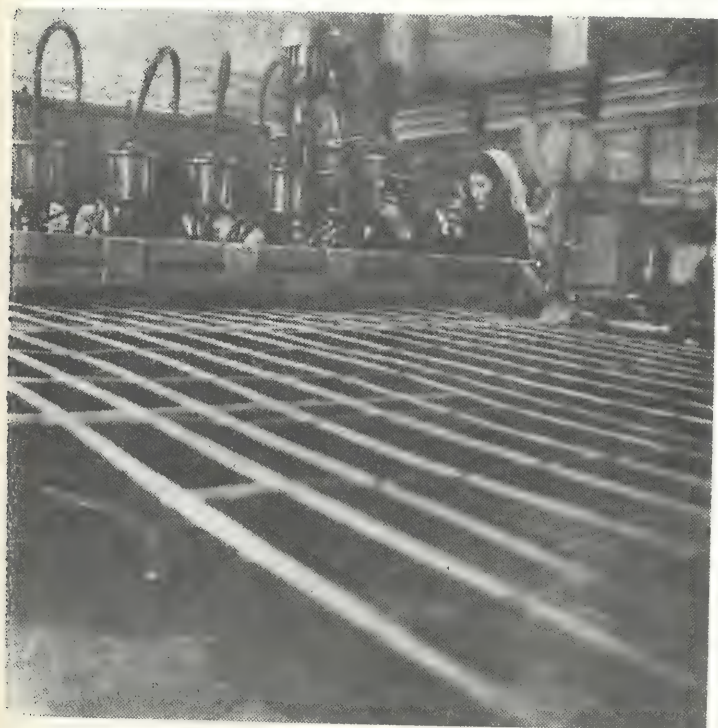
This yard is now producing mainly porous floor panels, then beams, pillars and other building materials by the modern method.

Every day, over 20 wagons of sand and gravels reach the yard, and the unloading is done by automatic unloaders which can handle 180 tons each per hour.

The sand and gravels are transported by belt conveyers to a storehouse, 18 metres high above the ground. Measurement for mixing is done automatically by metres.

Every day 500 tons of raw materials are automatically stor-

A part of the prefab parts shop



ed, measured and mixed, and only one worker is enough to watch each process. All the processes are automatically regulated at the main control room.

Thus all the work processes are mechanized and automated, and new advanced work methods are being introduced for the production of bigger and lighter parts. At present this yard is producing new bigger and lighter precast parts using lime-stone and sand as the main raw materials. In this, roots of "eun-shicho", a wild plant which flourishes in all parts of the country, are used to make porous air-cells, and they reduces the production cost of prefab parts considerably.

Prefab parts made by such method are not only effective in cold resisting and sound proofing. They also are strong enough for walls.

To turn out thinner and bigger prefab parts this yard has adopted the vertical method. The vertical method enables the frames to be heated directly, with the result that the time for hardening cement has been nearly halved. Of course, machines do mantling and dismantling the frames. Now the work efficiency has been raised by 2-2.5 times.

Thanks to mechanization and automation and to the advanced technique, this yard is producing bigger and lighter precast parts in great quantities and its output keeps growing.

Using these precast parts, builders are waging a movement for building houses for 4 households per worker a year. Today they are ensuring a high speed of completing a flat with 70 man-days.

This yard provides enough precast parts every year to build 2,500 dwelling houses in Pyongyang.

Culture of Ancient Korea

The Korean people is a nation with a long history and brilliant cultural traditions.

Many tribes, it has been established, inhabited the Korean peninsula and the Liao River basin and the areas to the south of the Hsingan Mountains in Northeast China three thousand years ago. These tribes, the beginning of the Korean nation, though of different stocks, had much common in culture.

Among these tribes most advanced in culture was the tribe of Ancient Korea (this is not a chronological term but represents a particular tribe and, later, a state). With a high tempo of advance in its production power this tribe rapidly developed into a class society, then a powerful state in the fifth century B.C. The state represented a political union as well as a cultural blend of various regions of Ancient Korea.

The territory of Ancient Korea covered the northern part of the Korean peninsula and the Liao River basin. In this state we find a powerful army and a well-organized administrative setup. It had royal consultative organs and state archives.

References in "Hansu" or the Book of Han, one of the oldest Chinese historical literature, clearly indicate that as far back as 300 B.C. or earlier the people of Ancient Korea had attained a high level of production in agriculture, sericulture and in other fields of economy, and that

they had an advanced culture, particularly lofty morality and civilized mode of life. The book also records that a written law existed in that state for class rule.

An article of the "Eight Commandments" reads: "Injury should be redressed with grain; robbery should be punished by reducing the offender together with his (her) wife (husband) to the slaves of the victim or by fining each of them 500,000 jun."

In Ancient Korea, as agriculture grew rapidly, astronomy, calendar, medicine and other scientific and technical knowledge were systematized and applied to practical life. At the same time specialists were trained for studying foreign, particularly Chinese, knowledge.

Extant documents including "Kogejumjoo", an anthology, and other materials tell of distinct features of music, dance, art and verse in Ancient Korea.

Numerous archaeological discoveries provide further evidence of an early efflorescence of ancient culture in Korea.

The bronze age began in Korea much earlier than B.C. And the fifth century B.C. heralded the iron age with a rapid spread of ironware to wide regions.

Chambered barrows supply abundant materials for the highly developed culture of Ancient Korea in 300-200 B.C.

Typical relics from the barrows are bronze daggers with

thin blades, bronze mace-heads, bronze chariot-fittings, brass mirrors, brass bells, brass adze-heads as well as iron hatchets and various other kinds of ironware. Uncovered were also potteries, vessels with teat-like handles, long-necked pots, earthenware made or polished using a potter's wheel, in addition to many kinds of metalware. Such remains are clearly distinguishable from the culture of the Chinese affinities. Bronze objects from chambered barrows including daggers all contain nickel and the proportion of the alloy is very rational, proving the high technical attainments of the refiners of Ancient Korea.

It has been also established that these people used steel implements. They knew the art of forging high-quality steel. A steel axe-head belonging to that age shows that it is made of steel most fitted to making pounding instruments even according to today's standards. And it has won the admiration of present-day metallurgists. Thin-bladed bronze daggers and bronze mace-heads took on so peculiar forms that the bronze-age culture of Ancient Korea is known also as "bronze-dagger and mace-head culture" and those areas where these remains were found have

acquired another name of the "bronze-dagger and mace-head sites." The sheaths and hilts of these daggers are also distinct and original in shape and in making.

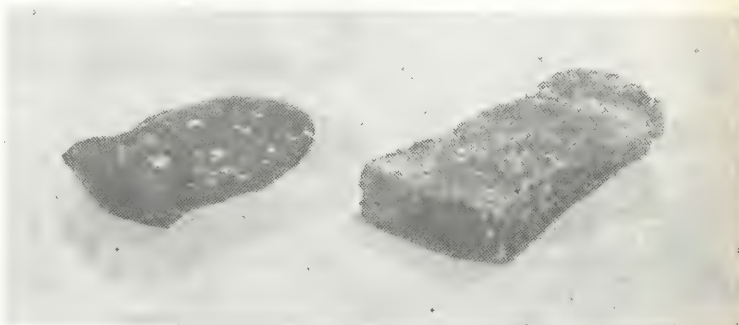
Possessing a highly developed metal-working technique the Ancient Koreans produced excellent metalware. Various kinds of arms, chariot-fittings, and harnesses attained a high degree of excellence, both artistic and practical. Bronze mirrors are frequently of nickel alloy and round in shape. A specimen of the mirrors has a circular rim. On the back are a pair of nipples for hanging cords. Its whole back is covered with extremely intricate designs based on isosceles triangles, each incised with thousands of lines.

Ancient Korean culture exert-

ed influence from early date upon its southern neighbour Jin state. Archaeological discoveries—stoneware, earthenware and bronzeware uncovered in Korea—testify to this.

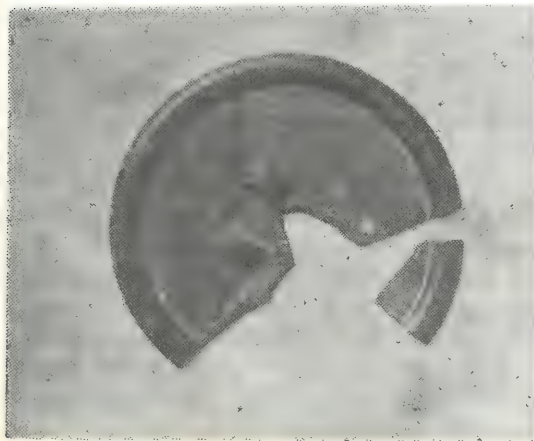
The culture of Ancient Korea also crossed to western Japan. It is not without reason for bronze daggers and bronze spearheads of Ancient Korean type to be found widely in Kyushu, Japan. The practice of urn burial in this region in the primitive times has been assumed to be affected by the custom prevailing in Korea at that time.

Territorial expansion carried Ancient Koreans and their culture to East Okju, namely, present-day Hamgyung Province. Then the state of Ancient Korea extended its boundaries to North Okju beyond the Dooman River.

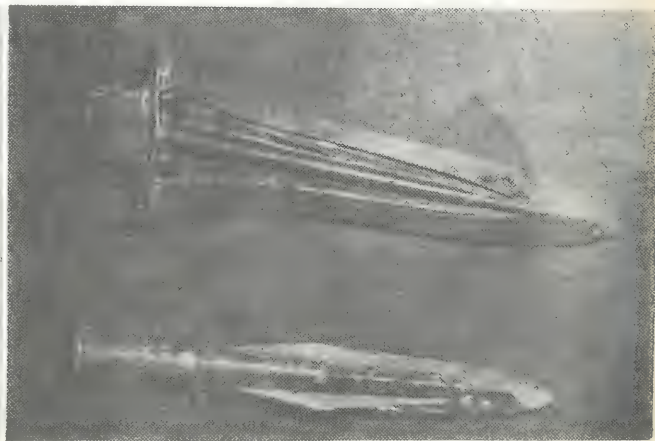


A bronze shovel and an iron ax

A bronze mirror



Bronze spearheads



Fifty Years for Improving the COCOONS

Interview with
Dr. Kye Eung Sang

HU CHANG SUN



DR. Kye Eung Sang is a noted scientist who has been devoting his life to the improvement of sericulture. He is also Academician, People's Prize Laureate and Deputy to the Supreme People's Assembly.

One day this summer I visited his laboratory built in a mountain luxuriant with oaks. When I found him in the quiet and lovely laboratory, he was in the midst of studying a paper....

He was full of vigor as ever—he is getting on in years. As a matter of fact, he is 70 this year. As I sat in his office I

could hear cuckoos now and then somewhere outside.

His affability made me bold to say in a jest: "Doctor, if I may say so, but I feel as if I've come to an abode of wizards!" Bursting into laughter he said with his hands stroking his beard: "Ha, ha, wizards? Well, they say wizards live on dew, but I am like living on oak leaves. So I am a silkworm wizard."

Eventually I asked him if he could tell me something about his work so that I can tell our readers. But all the humble doctor said was: "Oh, there isn't much to talk about."

Then one of his junior colleagues by the name of Jang volunteered, since Dr. Kye was reluctant, to tell me about the work he was doing.

Dr. Kye's contribution to the development of the country's sericulture is no small one, particularly in the improvement of cocoons and raising seeds more fitted to the climatic conditions and surroundings of the country.

Since olden times it had been believed in our country that reproduction of silkworms takes place twice annually, in spring and autumn. But now it takes

Therefore it is not fortuitous that there are occasional excavations of relics of Ancient Korea in the Maritime Provinces of Siberia.

In 109 B.C. Ancient Korean state was overrun by the Han invaders. But the survivals of the

race of Ancient Korea and tribes dwelling in the peninsula, who had a common language, common mode of life, rose up into a united force to repulse the aggression.

After the aggressors were driven out of the country a more

powerful and flourishing kingdom inheriting the culture of Ancient Korea and its adjacent regions came into being on the same territory. This was the beginning of the Kingdom of Koryŏ.

place four to eight times a year.

This is the fruit of Doctor Kye's work and the peasants' efforts for increasing production of cocoons.

Silkworm No. 47 is a variety he has created after a series of experiments on more than two hundred species. He reared scores of species of silkworms in different seasons to study the vitality, silk quality and the amount of thread given by each species. Silkworm No. 47 can be bred even in late spring and late autumn, and it is bigger, stouter and ejects much more thread than ordinary species.

Moreover, he has raised new multivoltine species of tussahs and silkworms, improved the art of raising a hibernant species of castor-bean silkworms, and solved a number of delicate and complex problems in raising the productivity and quality of cocoons. Silkworms No. 208 and No. 56 bred by him can be raised from spring to autumn and grow very quickly, even twice as fast as other species in summer and in autumn.

New species of tussahs also have high productivity, some weighing as much as 22.2 grammes per cocoon on an average.

He led me through the laboratory, when a young man came to say goodbye to him.

Seeing the young man off, the doctor told me that the young man was from Pyongyang and a very promising researcher. He had come to consult Dr. Kye on the paper he was writing. With affectionate and trusting eyes the doctor followed the young expert's retreating figure saying that his thesis would be a sensation in the academic circle.

So far Doctor Kye had only listened with a smile to what Comrade Jang was explaining to me, but now he put in: "What we have done is insignificant

beside the great concern given us by the Party and the Government." He reminded us with emotion of the fact that the Workers' Party of Korea and the Government always directed deep concern to the work of scientists and gave all material, manpower and other help.

Last year alone the doctor was secured by the state 200 jungbo of oak groves and greenhouses 1,500 pyung in total floor space for his work.

The doctor continued: "I have been studying sericulture for fifty years, and it was only after the liberation that my work began to bear fruit. Isn't it natural that our researches yield good results as our social system is so good and the solicitude of the Party is so great?"

Indeed, until the country's liberation on August 15, 1945, as

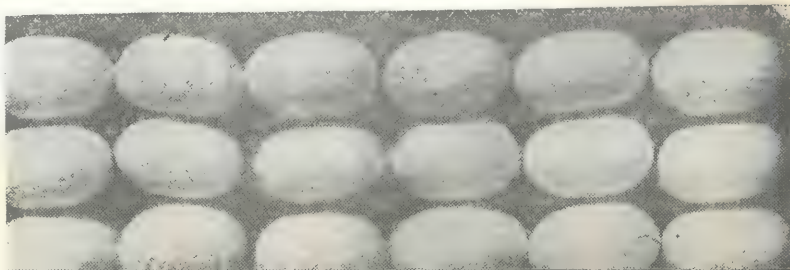
the doctor recalled, what he had done did not receive public attention. One of his discoveries was recorded in a foreign literature under his initial "K" only. His thesis "Heredity of Silkworms" could not be published under his own name, because he was a Korean. Under Japanese imperialist rule over Korea even his thesis for a degree was rejected because of his nationality.

Saying that such was the lot of a scientist of a ruined nation, the doctor told us his determination that he would dedicate his remaining years to his research work for the country. As he said that our country, a noted silk-producer since olden times, had a highly developed silk industry and it would not be long before everybody in our country would wear silk, he was all smiles.



This mulberry gives more leaves, and silkworms take them well

Cocoon No.47—a spring cocoon. It gives much silk



THE GROWTH OF A GIRL



The membership card of the Workers' Party of Korea is a noble sign of a revolutionary, and only the Party member can carry it on his breast.

Here is a story of a young non-Party girl who has long kept a Party membership card on her breast, sharpening a sword of revenge on the American imperialists.

It was in October 1950 when the Korean People's Army began the temporary strategic retreat.

Jung Myung Ro, father of Soon Ok, heroine of this story, was wounded in the legs by the indiscriminate U.S. bombing and was unable to retreat.

The enemy set fire to every house and wantonly killed the innocent people. Such bestial atrocities of the enemy led Jung Myung Ro to a grim resolve. He was then hiding in a cave.

"Of course, my life is precious. But the enemy's atrocities are more than I can stand. I'm a member of the Workers' Party that fights for the people's welfare," he said to himself.

Then, together with his comrades who had remained in the village, he began to fight the enemy. But one day he fell under the siege of the enemy.

Realizing that he could not break through the enemy's siege, Jung Myung Ro called his wife and young daughter Soon Ok before him and gave Soon Ok his Party card.

"Soon Ok, take this Party membership card. You must survive. Keep this card on your breast and revenge yourself upon the enemy for me. You must be brave and strong. Uprightness must be your virtue. And present this card to the Party."

Leaving these words, he rushed out to face the blood-thirsty enemy. Though he was severely tortured, he was true to his principles as a Party member to the last moment.

Young as she was when her father handed over the Party membership card which he had kept close to his heart, Soon Ok knew very well what her father's words meant. At the same

Jung Soon Ok, who is now working as an instructor at the planning department of the Management Committee for Co-op Farms in the city of Haijoo, South Hwanghai Province

time her heart was fired with a sense of revenge for her father.

With the Party membership card on her breast, Soon Ok walked eight kilometres along the mountain path to her maternal grandmother's, where she took refuge. Once she settled there, scenes of happy days drifted before her eyes: fleeting images of her dear father who used to embrace her in his broad bosom; how he loved to hear the songs that she had learned at school—on those occasions he used to pat her on the head!

During a few days of her stay at the house of her grandmother, Soon Ok made her acquaintance with the two boy partizans who came to the house every night from the mountain. The house was their liaison place. Soon Ok was determined to help the two boys and take revenge for her father.

One night Soon Ok, together with the two boys, succeeded in fulfilling the first battle mission: they stealthily crept into the armoury of the enemy's "Sub-county security corps" and took weapons from it.

Eventually Soon Ok became a member of the children partizans.

Sometimes she was a scout, then she was a messenger for the partizans who came to discharge

their duties in the rear.

One night, however, Soon Ok was captured by the enemy.

"You're sent here by the partizans, arn't you? Answer, you devill!" The enemy yelled, mercilessly beating her.

Soon Ok was beaten black and blue, but she bit her lips to say nothing about the secrets of the partizans.

Their constant torture made her unconscious several times.

When she came to herself, she felt with her hands her father's Party membership card which she had hidden under her shirt, and it gave her fresh courage. Then she knew that the People's Army would come back one day.

One day she was brought into the torture chamber again. The beasts were tired of torturing her and fell asleep. Now, it was a golden chance and she managed stealthily to crawl out of the place and ran desperately to the mountain. She ran and ran deep into the mountain. She went over mountains and went through valleys, she ran against cliffs. But she continued her way, half trotting and half crawling. Sometimes, she could hear even howls of wild beasts.

For several days she went about in the mountains in search of the partizans but in vain. Then she fell on the ground from overfatigue and sank into a deep sleep.

At that time, an old woman who came there to collect firewood happened to find her and took the girl to her house.

Soon Ok spent a few days in the house of this kind woman. At last she was embraced by the heroic soldiers of the People's Army who were again advancing southward smashing the enemy.

Her heart beating with joy, Soon Ok returned home, but what a tragedy awaited her!

The enemy made her family, six of them, cripples or half-dead. The human butchers maliciously beat her pregnant mother on the abdomen with a wash bat. It seemed death was drawing on her mother.

Though she was in great agony, the mother even smiled when she saw her dear daughter back safely. She asked Soon Ok in a feeble voice: "Soon Ok, dear, your father's Party card..."

Without saying anything, Soon Ok took out the Party card and placed it before her mother.

Then, the mother with tears of joy in her eyes over her praise-worthy daughter patted the girl on the head.

In this way, Soon Ok who had gone through all kinds of hardships became key member of the fa-

mily responsible for managing household affairs with the warm support of the Party. Even in the arduous days of the war, the state sent very often doctors to treat her family members and food grain for them.

And the villagers, too, spared no efforts to help Soon Ok's family.

However, Soon Ok thought she must not rely on others, and took the lead in farming.

There were many times when she was pulled in by the hoe when she tried to weed with it. But Soon Ok bravely met the grim reality of life, with the father's Party card still on her breast. Having overcome hard trials of the arduous war, Soon Ok found herself in the postwar construction march. She was then a girl of 14, a member of the Democratic Youth League.

There is a story behind her membership in the D.Y.L. As she grew older, her thoughts turned oftener to the Party card kept on her breast. She resolved first of all to join the Democratic Youth League, the reserve unit of the Party. Though she was still too young to become a member of the League, she did everything in her strength to fulfil tasks set forth by the Democratic Youth League organisation. Her sincere efforts and ardent enthusiasm at last won her a membership of the Democratic Youth League one year earlier than was required by the rules of the D.Y.L.

Now a Democratic Youth League member, Soon Ok thought: to build her village more beautifully was the way of realizing the aspiration of her father who had been faithful to the Party and the Leader and of revenging herself upon the Yankees.

She went to work at the site of the irrigation project where strong young men of the village worked. She thought she might not be as strong as boys but she wanted to feel that she too did her part for the future of the country. And she was diligent in study, too. Though a young girl, every night after the day's work she shouldered a gun and patrolled the village as a member of the self-defence corps.

When the young men of the village coaxed her to have a rest or sleep saying that they would do patrolling, she would answer: "Thanks! But I cannot do that as long as the Yankees are in this land."

Once it was recommended that she should go to school, but she declined and took part in the self-defence work of the village.

One day she was called to the County Democratic Youth League Committee. They told her: "Of course we understand you. Yet, you must know this, too. Don't think that working is the

only way to fight. To revenge yourself upon the U.S. beasts that killed your parents, you should first of all study and learn. Now the Party is greatly concerned about your future. Don't you understand this?"

She felt a lump in her throat while she sat there and listened.

Now, the Party wanted her to go to school, it had everything—uniform and school supplies—ready for her.

She told herself: "Marshal Kim Il Sung, thank you so much! I'll study hard and become a good builder of communism and will do my best to be worthy of your great solicitude."

Then Soon Ok was sent to the Haijoo Revolutionary Institute where she studied diligently.

Upon her graduation, she was appointed as an instructor of the planning department of the Haijoo City Co-op Farm Management Committee. She faithfully performed the duty assigned to her, earning high confidence of the co-op farmers.

Days of happiness unfolded before her. To crown her joyous life this happened last spring. The Standing Committee of the Haijoo City Party Committee of the Korean Workers' Party ratified the decision to admit Jung Soon Ok who had been faithful to the call of the Party and the Leader into the Workers' Party of Korea as a candidate member. In a great solemnity she received a Party membership card. Then she presented before the Chairman of the City Party Committee the Party card which she had kept on her breast for a long time. She said in a low, yet clear voice: "This is my father's Party membership card. I did everything in my power to become a Party member like my father. I have kept this Party card for a long time. Today I've become a Party member and now I want to present this Party card to the Party as my father had wished."

No need to write about her life since then. But this much. No more she keeps her father's Party card, but her own which has been given to her in recognition of her undaunted struggle for the Party. Now she has been elected to the chairman of the Democratic Youth League organization of the Haijoo City Co-op Farm Management Committee, and you can easily imagine how energetically and faithfully she is working.

This is what this young revolutionary said: "As long as the American aggressors remain in this world, I'll fight the enemy to the last to defend our system and the gains of our socialist fatherland!"

WORLD PEOPLE DEMAND WITHDRAWAL OF U.S. FORCES FROM SOUTH KOREA

VOICES demanding the immediate withdrawal of the U.S. army from South Korea are becoming louder among the peoples of various countries of the world.

Mass rallies to denounce the occupation of South Korea by the U.S. aggressive troops were held in many parts of the world on the occasion of the "Month of Joint Struggle for the Withdrawal of the U.S. Imperialist Aggressive Army from South Korea". (June 25-July 27)

And at these mass rallies resolutions were adopted to express the peoples' support to the Korean people in their struggle for the peaceful reunification of their country by themselves without outside interference, and their strong demand that the U.S. imperialist aggressive troops must withdraw immediately from South Korea.

Numerous newspapers and magazines published special issues in connection with the anniversary of the Korean war launched 13 years ago by the U.S. imperialists and carried articles and commentaries condemning the aggressive acts of the U.S. imperialists.

Burmese newspaper "Mandalay People's Daily" on June 25 came out with an article entitled "The U.S. Forces, Get Out of South Korea!"

Noting that the U.S. imperialists have installed their cat's-paws in power to use them in brutally suppressing the South Korean people, the paper wrote: "Today South Korea is like an active volcano. The U.S. imperialists, aware of

the might of the Korean people, are scheming to form the Northeast Asia military alliance by paving the way for the Japanese militarists to make inroads into South Korea."

It stressed that the Burmese people must unite with the Korean people, and fight in demand of the withdrawal of the U.S. army from South Korea.

On the same day, the Ceylonese newspaper "Rankadipa" carried an article entitled "Korea Should Be Unified!"

Citing historical facts the article exposed how the U.S. army occupied South Korea and launched the Korean war. It then pointed out: "The U.S. army, which has brought the South Korean people the present misfortunes and sufferings, must get out of South Korea and the Korean question should be settled by the Korean people themselves."

A newspaper of the United Arab Republic, "Egypt," carried an article under the heading "The U.S. imperialists should quit South Korea without delay and Korea should be unified by the Koreans themselves without foreign interference."

International organizations and public organizations in various countries held gatherings in support of the Korean people in their struggle for the withdrawal of U.S. army from South Korea and for the peaceful reunification of their country. They sent telegrams and letters to the social organizations of Korea, expressing their firm solidarity with and full support to the struggle of the Ko-

Chilean working people demonstrating in support of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and in demand of the withdrawal of the U.S. troops from South Korea

rean people for the withdrawal of the U.S. aggressive army from South Korea and the reunification of the country.

The Peace Liaison Committee of Asia and the Pacific Region issued a statement in support of the Korean people. Vehemently condemning the U.S. imperialists for their occupation of South Korea and aggressive acts, the statement pointed out: "The U.S. imperialists' occupation of South Korea is the very source of the misfortunes and disasters of the people of South Korea and the main obstacle to Korea's peaceful reunification by the Korean people without outside interference and it is threatening peace in Asia and the Far East."

The Korean people are enjoying powerful support of the people the world over because of their righteous struggle to drive out the U.S. imperialist aggressive troops from South Korea and unify their country by themselves. And through their righteous struggle enjoying absolute support of the peace-loving people throughout the world the Korean people will certainly drive the U.S. imperialists out of South Korea.



Food Crisis in South Korea

LI KI NAM

A grave food crisis is now sweeping South Korea.

Even according to the official data released by the South Korean authorities, last year's grain output in South Korea was 23 million suk (two million suk of potatoes included) falling far short of South Korea's needs. It must have at the minimum 33 million suk of grain in 1963. So, this year South Korea's grain shortage will run into ten million suk (one suk equals 150 kg).

Failure of barley crop this year has further worsened the food situation in South Korea. And this year's summer crops there, it is reported, will reach 1,400,000 suk at most, far below the seven million suk mark of an average year.

Consequently, at present two-thirds of the rural population and nearly all of the urban dwellers have run out of provisions.

Cry for rice is becoming louder in urban areas as the influx of rice from the countryside has stopped. Rice price keeps soaring.

To make the matters worse, this year South

Korea was visited by an unusually heavy rainfall and a typhoon which did much damage.

By July 5, the typhoon and flood had left in their wake more than 800,000 victims and caused the loss of over 128,000 jungbo of farm-land. The damages from the typhoon and flood run into more than 4,560 million won.

In South Korea, though its soil is fertile, the bulk of the population are suffering from starvation. Large numbers of people having lost the means of livelihood are roaming about the streets.

The South Korean authorities ascribe the present food crisis exclusively to the "natural calamities." But the chronic famine and people's sufferings in South Korea are not caused merely by the natural calamities.

The South Korean military regime boastfully described the year 1961 as the "most fruitful year" in the post-liberation years. Yet by early spring of the following year one million peasant families had already become foodless.

South Korea, once a granary and exporter of some ten million suk of rice, has been reduced to a land of famine. And why? Because of U.S. occupation of South Korea.

The sorry picture of South Korea is not ascribable merely to the natural calamities; it is the evil outcome of the colonial enslavement policy pursued by the U.S. imperialists for the past 18 years and the misrule of their puppets.

The U.S. imperialists and their lackeys have expropriated more than 100,000 jungbo of land for military purposes. Arable land and sown area have dwindled year by year and agricultural productive forces have been extremely fragmented. Colonial and feudal plunder and exploitation have plunged the South Korean peasants into dire straits



These South Korean people are without a shelter or anything to eat

and greatly dampened their zeal for production.

Small peasant families tilling less than 0.5 jungbo of land in South Korea amount to some one million, or 42.9 per cent of the total peasant families, and their annual production of food grain barely supports them two or three months. The peasant families are robbed of the large portion of this meagre harvest in the forms of farm rent, payment of debts, taxes and other levies.

Many peasant families find themselves without any grain immediately after the autumn harvest and are compelled to subsist on grass root and tree bark from early spring of the following year. Every year foodless peasant families number one million. All this is not accidental.

As for the natural calamities being talked about by those in power in South Korea, they are the work of the reactionary agricultural policy of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges. Negligence of forest and river conservancy is making more and more land lie waste.

The U.S. imperialists and their South Korean puppets, who are bent on war preparations, appropriate the bulk of the budgetary expenditure for military purposes, neglecting outlay for agriculture, and keep in bad repair even those meagre facilities built in the days of Japanese imperialist rule.

Rice fields benefited by irrigation facilities account for only 19 per cent of the total in South Korea.

There are 1,500 river and reservoir dikes badly needing repairs, but nothing has been done. And more than 3,000 places are marked as "danger zones" which may be flooded even when there is a small rainfall.

Afforestation is something that the U.S. imperialists and their South Korean puppets pay least attention to. On the contrary they indulge in reckless deforestation, which leads to multiplying flood damage. Every year crops suffer heavily by blight and noxious insects. Yet no measures have been taken to combat these.

It is reported that the wooded areas in South Korea reach more than seven million jungbo. But most of them have become waste on account



Not a grain of rice! How am I going to survive?!

of the construction of military bases and reckless lumbering by the U.S. imperialists and their puppets.

Deforestation and lack of dikes and irrigation canals bring natural calamities to the South Korean countryside.

South Korean press reported that every year floods cause slides burying some 100,000 jungbo of land about 33 cm. deep. And farm-land and facilities suffer some 3,000-5,000 million won damages every year.

The ruin of irrigation, water and forest conservancy facilities has made drought and flood a yearly routine in South Korea.

It is not fortuitous, therefore, that South Korean press called the damage from storm and flood calamities caused not by nature but by man, that is, by the colonial policy of U.S. imperialism.

Another factor contributing to the food crisis in South Korea is the U.S. dumping of its surplus farm produce in South Korea.

U.S. surplus farm produce exercises a devastating effect on the South Korean countryside and the people's living in two ways.

One is that the dumping of U.S. surplus farm produce, wheat and cotton, has resulted in curtailing the production of wheat and industrial crops including cotton in South Korea. Wheat

and cotton production in South Korea has decreased by more than 50 per cent and 75 per cent respectively compared with the pre-liberation days. U.S. surplus farm produce has aggravated the colonial onesidedness of South Korea's agriculture, a single crop cultivation of rice. Moreover, it retarded the versatile development of agriculture.

The other is that it has adverse effect on the grain prices in South Korea. The U.S. imperialists flood South Korea with their surplus farm produce on the eve of the harvest of summer and autumn crops to bring down sharply the prices of the South Korean agricultural products, thus inflicting a colossal loss on the South Korean peasants.

The crafty U.S. imperialists gain huge profits by fixing at will South Korea's market prices in spring when the food shortage becomes most acute and at times when demands for agricultural products grow bigger.

Consequently, South Korean peasants are compelled to sell their rice some 50 per cent lower than the production cost and buy U.S. surplus farm produce—wheat and barley—at exorbitant prices when they run out of food.

U.S. surplus farm produce which is brought into South Korea under the cloak of "aid" ruin South Korean agriculture and place it under the full control of U.S. agricultural monopolies. U.S. surplus farm produce is a tool for aggression, plunder and enslavement to squeeze colonial super-profits.

Introduction of U.S. fertilizer is another cause of the ruin of South Korean agriculture. 600,000-

700,000 tons of U.S. fertilizer have been annually brought into South Korea. Altogether more than ten million tons of U.S. mineral fertilizer have been shipped into South Korea since Korea's liberation. But the U.S. fertilizer is not suited to the soil of South Korea, and its application has only deteriorated the soil.

The U.S. imperialists impose American fertilizer on the South Korean peasants through "advance sale," "credit sale" and "allotment." And its excessive application has acidified more than 70 per cent of the total arable land in South Korea.

Last year blight and noxious insects did much damage to crops in South Korea. The loss incurred thereof amounted to 13,000 million won.

As facts confirm, the ever worsening agriculture, food crisis and appalling plight of the people in South Korea are not the work of the natural calamities but of the occupation of South Korea by the U.S. imperialist aggressors and the colonial policy they pursue.

As long as the U.S. imperialist aggressors remain in South Korea and their colonial rule persists, the South Korean people will not be relieved from the food crisis, misfortune and the slough of poverty.

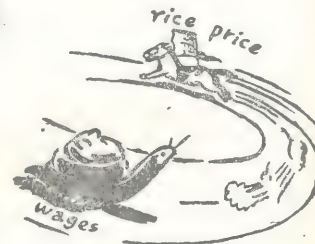
For the South Korean people to rid themselves of the present famine and poverty, it is necessary to drive out of South Korea the U.S. imperialists who have caused the South Koreans the misfortunes and sufferings, end their colonial rule, realize contacts and economic exchange between the North and the South and achieve peaceful reunification of the country by the Koreans themselves.

U.S. "Aid" and "Specialities of South Korea

These cartoons are from South Korean publications



"Speciality of ROK"
A speciality of South Korea is the flood of factions



A race: One is flying, but the other can not even crawl.

Glimpse of South Korea



pital, but he was refused hospitalization because he could not put up the money. Then he went to four other hospitals, but in vain. Three days after, this writer died. Of course, he could not see any doctor.

Li was not the only such case, however. Today, in South Korea hooligans are rampant. Men of culture are groaning under poverty.

JUVENILE DELINQUENCIES INCREASE

A great number of the South Korean children are infected with the evil ways of the corrupt South Korean society.

According to the South Korean daily *Kookje Shinbo*, the number of juvenile delinquencies keeps increasing in Pusan: 6,253 cases in 1959; 7,865 in 1960; 13,944 in 1961; 19,796 in 1962.

Tracing the cause of juvenile delinquency to the corrupt South Korean society, the paper lamented that the "American way of life has a most degrading influence on the South Korean young people."

POLITICIANS FOR SALE

There was a big uproar in South Korea recently where money means everything. It was about the bribery cases of politicians.

Buying off the politicians is a sort of a new game of Pak Jung Hi in his scheme to split and bring down the opposition parties under the name of a "national party".

It has been reported that the military hooligans pay out, as the first payment, between 3,000 and 300,000 won to a politician to make him register in Pak's party roster. In this, the "background" and "position" of the character in question determine the amount to be paid.

Now the secret transactions to buy off politicians are conducted

day in and day out in the de luxe rooms of the Bando Hotel and other swanky hotels in Seoul.

It is said that a certain politician has so far changed his party affiliation four times after Pak Jung Hi came to power. No wonder then the South Korean people are jeering at the Pak Jung Hi's Party saying that it is not an organization of politicians but one of money!

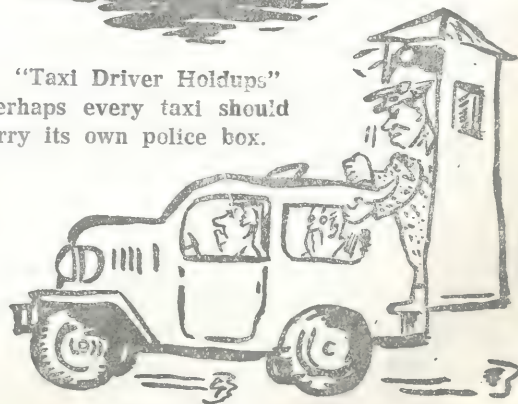
DEATH OF A WRITER

According to the South Korean daily *Hankook Ilbo* on June 3, a certain writer named Li of Dohwa-dong, Mapo District, Seoul, was attacked on May 30 by hooligans in an alley in the neighbourhood of Seoul railway station and severely wounded. He went to the Red Cross Hos-



"Newspaper Hospital"
Nurse: "Doctor! Don't you think we should have more beds? I'm sure there will be more coming in."

"Taxi Driver Holdups"
Perhaps every taxi should carry its own police box.



TOTALLY CRIPPLED SOUTH KOREA'S METALLURGICAL INDUSTRY

DUE to the U.S. colonial subjugation policy, what metallurgical industry there was in South Korea, an insignificant one, has gone utterly bankrupt.

The "Samhwa Iron Works" and "Inchon Works of the Daihan Heavy Industries" are the only two metallurgical works in South Korea. And for some time now they have been operating on reduced schedules or have suspended operation. No wonder then not a piece of iron products is turned out in South Korea.

Owing to the decline of the national industry, all the amount of iron that South Korea needs is no more than 150,000 tons. This is less than what a single factory uses in North Korea.

However, South Korea's iron industry cannot meet even this small demand and it must import 60 per cent of what it needs. The remaining 40 per cent are produced in South Korea, but even that, mostly with scrap iron.

South Korea had meagre iron and steel industry at the time when the Japanese imperialists ruled Korea.

But the question is what made South Korea unable to keep what there was? The answer is this: the predatory colonial policy of U.S. imperialism.

Soon after the U.S. aggressive army entered South Korea in September 1945, it levelled to the ground, first of all, the "Yongdeungpo Iron Works of Kobayashi Industrial Firm" built by the Japanese imperialists.

In order to make South Korea a market for their consumer goods, the U.S. monopolies have done everything to stifle the development of South Korea's industry and extinguish every spark of the independent development of the South Korean economy.

Precisely for this malicious plundering policy of the U.S. imperialists, the "Samhwa Iron

Works" and "Inchon Works of Daihan Heavy Industries", too, could not operate on full schedule—not once since the country's liberation.

South Korea had 350 mines producing iron ore, tungsten, copper, nickel, graphite, gold, silver, etc. And South Korea is endowed with rich underground resources. Accordingly, there existed every condition for South Korea to develop ferrous and non-ferrous metallurgical industries.

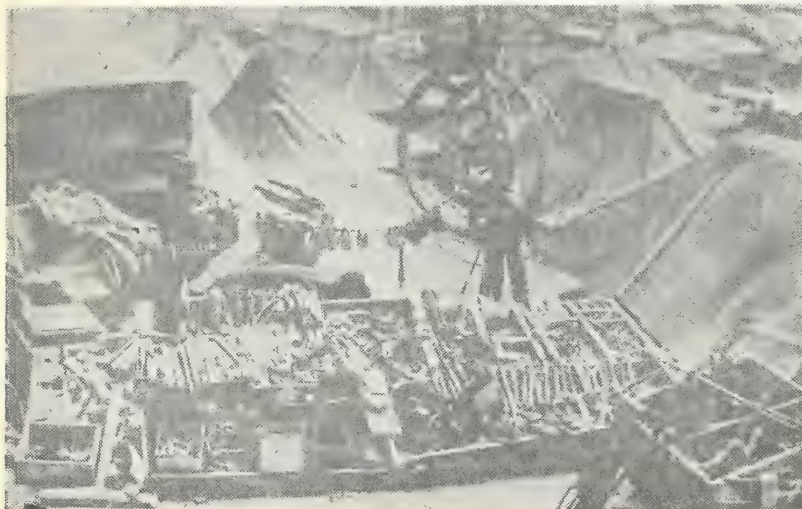
However, the systematic destructive policy of U.S. imperialism has deprived South Korea of the facilities for processing the mined ores. Even mined ores are in the end to be had for a song by foreign capitalists.

Such being the situation, all the mines of South Korea including iron mines suffer an acute financial difficulty, and more than 70 per cent of the mines have suspended operation. It is evident, therefore, that South Korea's metallurgical industry cannot stand on its own feet.

U.S. imperialism, having put metallurgical industry, the backbone and foundation of South Korea's economy, in a state of stagnation, has put South Korea's economy under the tight control of U.S. monopolies.

All this serves to show that unless the U.S. imperialists are driven out of South Korea and the military fascist hooligans wiped out, South Korea's industry cannot make even one step forward, and building an independent national economy is quite unthinkable.

These are metal products of South Korea which is allegedly carrying out a "five-year plan"



KOREA-

People's Paradise in the Making

By W. McARA

“Korea—People's Paradise in the Making” written by W. McARA appeared in issues of Nos. 3 and 4 of “Communist Review” (1962), a monthly magazine of New Zealand.

Exposing the U.S. aggression in Korea, especially the criminal acts of the U.S. imperialists who started the Korean war and occupy South Korea today, the writer wrote about the correctness of policies of the Workers' Party of Korea and great successes gained in building socialism in North Korea under the leadership of the Party.

Following are excerpts from the article.—Ed.

POST-WAR LIBERATION AND THE U.S.A.

The sweeping advance of the Soviet Red Army and the Korean partisan movement in August, 1945, ended forever the oppressive rule of Japanese imperialism. In the northern part of the country, the patriotic forces of the Korean people came to power and began the gigantic task of transforming their backward colonial country into a land of people's power—into a land of socialism.

But American imperialism (U.S. big finance capital) was determined to grab the rich Korean peninsula for themselves. Far from their thoughts was the liberation of the Korean people from colonialism. Their basic aim was to replace Japanese colonialism by American Big Business—to turn Korea into a U.S. military springboard from which to launch aggression against People's China and the Soviet Union. An artificial political division cut the family of Korean people in two. American military forces, active in the service of U.S. Big Business, fastened their grip on South Korea, set up the puppet Syngman Rhee and proceeded to bleed white the people of the south.

In June, 1950, America launched its monstrous war to conquer North Korea. By means of an unlawful action, the U.S. sought to cover its shameful act with the mantle of the United Nations. The New Zealand National Party, pledged to support America “through thick and thin,

right and wrong” (late S.G. Holland), committed New Zealand troops to the foul colonialist U.S. war.

For three years U.S. imperialism poured down a deluge of bombs, napalm and germs on the Korean people in the north. Pyongyang was reduced to rubble by the downpour of 400,000 bombs. The railways suffered a bomb for every yard of line throughout the country.

Countless thousands of U.S. bombs rained down on the industrial enterprises, the cities and villages. Nothing was spared—not even isolated peasant homes in the countryside—in the cold, calculated design of American Big Business to devastate the economy, annihilate the people and destroy the Democratic People's Republic that dared to place the interests of the Korean people ahead of foreign Big Business.

But America gravely underestimated the invincibility of a people united round its Marxist-Leninist Party in defence of freedom and national independence. With the heroic support of the Chinese People's Volunteers, the “mighty” mechanised American Army was defeated, hurled back below the 38th parallel and forced to conclude an armistice.

NORTH KOREA—PEOPLE'S PARADISE IN THE MAKING

The failure of the U.S. war to conquer North Korea faced the Korean people in the north with seemingly insurmountable tasks. The Americans claimed that the catastrophic destruction which they had wrought throughout the land would exclude its reemergence as a viable nation for many decades.

But they reckoned without the people. They reckoned without the immense power of resuscitation springing from the historical truth that the people are the makers of history. That is the corner-stone of the communist world outlook, the foundation which gives rise to the modern miracles in material and cultural advancement which are achieved by the working people wherever they have taken their destiny into their own hands.

After the American aggression there was not a home or a building, a town or village left standing. Out of the ashes and rubble of Pyongyang arose the new city. A beautiful city, with its broad, tree-lined and flower-bedecked boulevards, backed by magnificent five-storey or more blocks of flats, shop, office and factory buildings, schools, hospitals, universities and other cultural institutions, has been created. Such breath-taking transformation is not confined to one city. It is the common pattern wrought by the people in every city, town and village throughout the north. These almost unbelievable achievements are the work of a people who but 16 years ago were the largely illiterate peasant masses oppressed by feudal landlords, usurers and Japanese colonialists.

Even more amazing is the transformation wrought in economic life. The old, backward, one-sided, colonial economy has been consigned to oblivion. The few raw material producing enterprises established by the Japanese were sabotaged and wrecked as they were driven from Korea. The American bombings wrecked again in 1950 the precious reconstruction so arduously carried out after liberation from the Japanese in 1945. The Korean people had to start from grass roots again in 1953. Agriculture was in desperate straits. The slaughter of draught animals during the war meant the wooden ploughs had to be drawn by human labour.

The life of the people in the cities and countryside was immensely hard and bitter. The elementary requirements of food, clothing and shelter were far from adequately met. Those were the grim realities that faced the people of North Korea when the armistice was signed in 1953.

But the very next day the leaders of the Workers' Party of Korea were out at the devastated industrial sites and the agricultural villages consulting with the workers and peasants on the problems of restoring order out of the chaos and laying the foundation for solving in an all-round way the question of food, clothing and housing of the people. The Party, guided by the unerring ideas of Marxism-Leninism and trusting, first of all, in the creative power of the working people, was able to lead the work of restoration in such a way that combined the immediate and future interests of the people.

That called for hardships and sacrifice. It involved struggle against those who wanted to use all the precious aid from brother socialist countries in solving temporarily the hard living conditions. But the real solution of the people's pro-

blems could only be solved by restoring and developing the economy by giving priority to the development of heavy industry with the simultaneous development of light industry and agriculture. The correctness of this line as a law of development was proved once again by life itself in North Korea.

Today North Korea is a people's paradise in the making. The problems of food, clothing and shelter for the whole population have been basically solved. The tragic threats of drought and flood have been conquered—98 per cent. of the entire paddy fields are irrigated. The production of food grains has rocketed from year to year. The recent harvest topped five million tons—almost double the 1956 production. Rice, the staple food, is available to the people at virtually the cost of transportation only.

The colonial one-sidedness of Korean industry has been completely eliminated in the seven years following the war. Heavy industry output has increased 23 times compared with 1946. The machine-building industry, which constituted 1.6 per cent. of the industrial structure in 1944, now constitutes its main feature and comprises 21.3 per cent. of the total. With the extensive growth of local industry, the country is now covered with a network of power stations, factories, collieries and mines. Electricity penetrates every rural village, mechanisation of agriculture is in full swing and 92 per cent. of the homes in North Korea are lighted by electricity. A remarkable development of the chemical industry has taken place. Hundreds of thousands of tons of nitrogenous fertiliser are extracted from the air.

STANDARD OF LIVING UP FAST

Chemicals from coal, the production of vinalon and other man-made fibres from coal and limestone have become a vital part of the economy and stimulated the rapid expansion of coal-mining. Many new mines are being opened.

A revolution in science and culture has ended the age-old backwardness rapidly making the most modern techniques the property of the people. This opens up still more miraculous perspectives in the immediate future. The flowering of the people's creativeness in culture has within a few years brought this recently-oppressed and backward people into the front ranks of the world's best artists.

The standard of living of the workers has multiplied four times in recent years. Wages are systematically raised and at the same time prices are being systematically reduced. The incomes and living standards of the poor peasants have been raised to the level of the formerly well to do. The complete abolition of all taxation on individuals is on the immediate agenda. Social security and the amenities necessary to enable the people to live a free, happy and creative life to the full have far outstripped the most optimistic hopes of the advocates of such provisions for the New Zealand toilers.

Home and foreign trade of this one-time colonial oppressed nation tells a vivid story of transformation from an exploited country into a rapidly-developing, highly-industrialised one. Foreign trade has multiplied 440 per cent. since 1953. Besides trade with the socialist world, the D.P.R.K. has concluded trade agreements with many governments or trading companies. The Ministry of Trade of the D.P.R.K. is ready and willing to negotiate reciprocal trade with New Zealand.

We can exchange our mutton, butter and cheese and milk powders and wood pulp, timber, etc., for the modern industrial machines and industrial products so sorely needed to keep our factories going and thus guarantee the jobs of our industrial workers.

THE SEVEN-YEAR PLAN

The dazzling successes of the post-war period represented an enormous step forward from a backward, colonial agrarian to a socialist, industrial-agricultural economy. But the Workers' Party of Korea has not become dizzy with success. It recognises the achievements of the immediate past period as establishing a basis—a springboard from which to carry the nation forward with ever-increasing tempo to hitherto undreamed of heights of economic and cultural achievement.

A grandiose Seven-Year Plan (1961-1967) was adopted by the Fourth Congress. Its fundamental task is "to carry out over-all technical reconstruction and cultural revolution and radically improve the livelihood of the people." For "the object of socialist construction lies, after all, in ensuring a bountiful and cultured life for the entire people." Socialist construction in the north is seen as "the determining factor in the nation-wide victory for the Korean revolution"

and will "decisively facilitate the peaceful unification of the country."

Fulfilment of the Seven-Year Plan will be of vital importance in the rehabilitation of "the ruined economy of South Korea and relieving its people from famine and poverty."

POLITICAL CONSCIOUSNESS

Time and again, Kim Il Sung demonstrated how the political consciousness of the masses and their unity round the Party was the guarantee of victory. He showed the tremendous concern of the Party and the state for the welfare of the working people, for "the promotion of the people's well-being as the law of the Party's activity" and that "nothing is more precious than man under our system." This great humanism pervaded the Congress. It unfolded in the moving reports of the selfless devotion and example of comrades in the work of studying the problems of their fellowmen and women, the student and the way-ward child, and planting and nourishing the lofty ideas and moral outlook of Communism that turned backward workers into front-rank innovators and the uncertain or faint-hearted into courageous leaders and organisers.

Above all, it is expressed in the nation-wide popular movement for the utmost acceleration of the socialist reconstruction called the Chullima (Flying Horse) Movement.

"The Chullima Movement is the revelation of the tremendous creative power of our people who have firmly rallied themselves round our Party," said Kim Il Sung's report.

The Chullima is the flying horse of ancient Korean legend. He travelled at fantastic speed—at 1,000 miles a day.

OVERCOMING ALL OBSTACLES

This movement expresses the conscious awakening of the people to the truth that they are, in fact, the makers of history. It crystallises the limitless power of development inherent in man once he has cast off the fetters of the old and outmoded social system and clearly perceives the line of march in the building of the new. These truths, united with ancient legend and the revolutionary traditions of the nation—in particular, the indefatigable and courageous spirit of overcoming all obstacles which characterised the heroic Korean partisan movement against the

Japanese (1929-1945) and the National War of Liberation against the American invader (1950-53)—have unleashed the creative power of the people in an irresistible flood.

To-day the Chullima Movement is sweeping throughout the length and breadth of the D.P.R.K. The ranks of the Chullima riders are growing day after day. By August, 1961, two million working people had joined the movement and nearly 5,000 work teams and workshops (125,000 persons) had received the title of Chullima and 55 work teams (1,459 persons) that of Twice Chullima.

CHUNGSAN-RI METHOD OF WORK

Kim Il Sung in 1960 spent 15 days in the co-operative of Chungsan-ri. It had been formed by amalgamating nine co-operatives. He visited the peasants in their homes and in the fields. He discussed the problems with the Party and the Party leaders and with the various work teams. He made a close study of the various activities of the co-operative. Then he called the Party organs together.

He pointed out the concrete tasks facing the co-operative. The key task was grain production. He showed how the diverse activity of the co-operative meant that only 52 per cent. of the work force were mobilised on this key task. He pointed out the necessity to radically change this and concentrate the main force in solving the key task, to raise the level of planning and to strictly observe the principle of socialist distribution—i.e., payment according to work.

Basing themselves on these fundamental guiding principles, the local Party organisations and the management of the co-operative set about re-organisation. The work teams, which numbered 25, were reduced to 10 and 92 per cent. of the work force concentrated on grain production.

The result: Labour productivity increased by 200-300 per cent. Output of grain increased by 30 per cent. in 1960, and, with that year's added experience, the 1961 harvest was doubled.

Besides this, 300 new houses were built and plans for new houses for all co-operative members will be fulfilled in the near future. The co-operative, which embraced 15 poor peasants in 1954, now covers the whole district. The standard of living equals that of the former rich peasant.

Bombing in 1953 destroyed the buildings. There were no draught animals left. Men and women pulled the ploughs. Farm tools were scarce. Today each work team is equipped with

a tractor. The main agricultural work is mechanised. The area is 100 per cent. irrigated and every house has electric light.

The successes of Chungsan-ri had far-reaching effects. They established the pattern of methods of work that have been applied throughout North Korea.

Kim Il Sung sums up:

"Through the struggle for popularising the experience gained in Chungsan-ri, we have switched Party work radically to be a live one with the people and brought about a new change in the work with the masses. We have seen to it that all Party organisations carry out all Party work in a more militant and mobile way in close connection with the production activities of the masses and that they conduct in a more concrete manner political work with each Party member and with each working man and woman. Party organisations gave each Party member a suitable assignment and raised his vanguard role among the popular masses, while Party workers, finding themselves among the masses, kindly helped their work, educated and remodelled them with the ideas and policies of the Party and vigorously carried out the work of mobilising all Party members and working people to the fulfilment of the revolutionary tasks."

SHARPEST DEMONSTRATION OF MARXISM

In recent years I have had the honour of visiting six of the countries where the workers have abolished Capitalism and taken their destiny into their own hands. Each is a tremendously inspiring example of the courage and indomitable spirit and creative labour of the working people. Each has been a living substantiation of the scientific world outlook of the Communist Party. Each is a mighty demonstration of the laws of social change which that world outlook unfolds. Each is a confirmation of the inevitable victory of the working class in every country over the outmoded and fettering forces of Capitalism. And each is a brilliant substantiation of the truth of the invincibility of that class once it has built its Marxist-Leninist Party as its guiding core.

But nowhere were these truths so sharply, vividly or so universally driven home as during my brief, but unforgettable, visit through the D.P.R.K.

The Fourth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea was an inspiring one. The spirit of proletarian internationalism was expressed in the re-

MIGHTY PEN AGAINST IMPERIALISM AND COLONIALISM

ON July 17-20, attracting profound attention of the peoples of the two Continents the Executive Committee of the Afro-Asian Writers Congress met in Denpasar, Indonesia.

And came from the rostrum a militant voice denouncing the aggressive policies of the U.S.-led imperialists and colonialists and demanding that every creative work must base itself on the revolutionary principles.

The meeting adopted an Appeal which pointed out that the writers of the two Continents are standing in the van of the anti-imperialist struggles of the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin-America and playing a great role on this front. It stressed that the nature of U.S. imperialism will not change until it is wiped out and that the task of the writers of the two Continents is to sharpen vigilance over the manoeuvres of the imperialists who are trying to subjugate the peoples of Asia and Africa through the media of information and culture. And it also stressed that writers should ensure the healthy development of national cultures.

The meeting of the Executive Committee of the

Afro-Asian Writers Congress adopted twenty-three resolutions including those which demanded the immediate withdrawal of the U.S. imperialist aggressive troops from South Korea and protested to the Japanese government against its unwarranted act of obstructing the Korean nationals in Japan from freely visiting their homeland.

The resolutions on Korea vehemently denounced the colonial policy of the U.S. imperialists who have occupied South Korea for the past eighteen years since the liberation of Korea from the yoke of Japanese imperialism and split Korea artificially into two parts, North and South. The meeting expressed warm support to the struggle of the Korean people and writers for the withdrawal of the U.S. troops and the reunification of the country by the Koreans themselves.

Noting that the freedom of the Korean nationals in Japan to visit their homeland is their due right and that the unjust stand of the Japanese government against this right of the Korean nationals in Japan runs counter to international law and international practice and is a complete encroachment upon the humanitarian principles

cognition of the unity of Korean national tasks with the international tasks of the working class, in the insistence on the preservation of the unity of the socialist countries as the bastion of the world working-class and peace forces and the guarantee of the victory of Socialism and Communism by the peoples of the remaining capitalist and colonial countries. It was shown, too, in the warm comradeship with which the delegations of the 32 fraternal parties were surrounded. The firm adherence of the Workers' Party of Korea to the principle of equality of all Communist and Workers' Parties was demonstrated by (after the parties of the socialist countries) the way the order of the speeches at the Congress and of delegation tours was decided in Korean alphabetical order. New Zealand kicked off for the Parties of the capitalist and colonial world on that basis.

The Congress had great significance for all

the world parties. The analysis and summing up of the experiences of the Korean revolution by the Central Committee, led by Kim Il Sung, is a vivid portrayal of its mastery of the universal truths of Marxism-Leninism and of its scientific method.

In particular, the profound study of the role of the people as the makers of history, the experiences of the Korean Party in unleashing the irresistible torrent of their creative initiative, and the epochal advance in methods of work of the Party, whereby the floodgates may be opened, constitute a new and immensely significant further development of the theory and practice of Marxism-Leninism on what has become popularly known as the "mass line." The generalisation of this experience has immediate and important significance for all parties, including our own.

National Holiday of the United Arab Republic Celebrated

ON July 23 the Korean people celebrated the national holiday of the United Arab Republic.

All dailies in our country frontpaged the text of the telegram of greetings that Premier Kim Il Sung sent to President Gamal Abdel Nasser on this occasion.

And every paper carried special articles which stressed the need of consolidating the militant solidarity with the people of Egypt who won independence of their country through a courageous struggle against invasion and aggression of the imperialists and colonialists, expressing the resolute support of the Korean people to the successes that the people of Egypt gained in their struggle for the consolidation of independence.

In its article entitled "The National Holiday of the United Arab Republic" Rodong Shinmoon, organ of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, wrote: "During the past eleven years since the people of Egypt won complete independence after overthrowing the reactionary royal regime, the faithful lackey of the British colonialists, they have tirelessly striven to liquidate the evil aftermath of the protracted colonial rule, and develop their national economy.

"The government of the United Arab Republic made the British aggressive army withdraw from the Suez Canal zone and took measures for the nationalization of enterprises and farms of the foreign monopolies who had controlled the country's economy.

"Particularly, in July 1956, the Egyptian government nationalized the Suez Canal which had been in the hands of the imperialists, British and French included. In opposition to such measures taken by the Egyptian government, the British and French colonialists launched an open armed attack on Egypt under the active patronage of the U.S. imperialists. But the Egyptian people with the support of the peoples of the socialist countries and the world peace-loving people successfully repelled the imperialists."

Pointing out that friendly relations between the peoples of Korea and the United Arab Republic keep developing day after day, the article continued: "Though the United Arab Republic and our country are separated from each other geographically by a long distance, the peoples of the two countries are closely linked in the struggle against aggression of the U.S.-led imperialists and for freedom and national independence.

"The Korean people support the struggle of the people of the U.A.R. to consolidate the independence of their country against imperialism and colonialism. The people of the United Arab Republic oppose the U.S. imperialists' occupation of South Korea and they are supporting the Korean people who are struggling for the reunification of the country. On the occasion of the 'day of struggle for the withdrawal of the U.S. imperialist aggressive troops from South Korea' President Gamal Abdel Nasser once again expressed firm solidarity with the Korean people.

"The relations of friendship between the peoples of our two countries linked in the struggle against U.S. imperialism, our common enemy, will be further strengthened and developed.

"The Korean people warmly congratulate the people of the United Arab Republic on their national holiday, and sincerely wish them greater successes in their struggle for the further consolidation of independence of their country and development of their national economy."

Leading newspapers including Minjoo Josun, organ of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly and the Cabinet of the D.P.R.K., Rodongja, organ of the Central Committee of the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea, Minjoo Chungnyun, organ of the Central Committee of the Democratic Youth League of Korea, dedicated articles to the national holiday of the U.A.R. and expressed firm solidarity with the people of the U.A.R.

of human rights, the resolutions demanded that the Japanese government abandon its unreasonable position and see to it that the just demand of the Korean nationals in Japan is realized without delay.

The Korean people and writers warmly hail the successes gained at the meeting which expressed the need of strengthening the national-liberation struggle of the Afro-Asian peoples against the

U.S.-led imperialists and colonialists and firm solidarity with the just struggle of the Korean people. The Korean people and writers wholeheartedly support the twenty-three resolutions adopted at the meeting and will wage a vigorous struggle for the realization of these resolutions.

Today the Afro-Asian peoples and the entire world people realize that the struggle against imperialism alone will lead them to life.

State Dance Theatre

HUH KYOO



**Merited Artist Hong Jung Hwa
(right) teaching a dancer "Drum
Dance"**

In the history room of the State Dance Theatre are displayed many articles on the achievements that the theatre has attained since its founding. There are some 70 gold, silver and bronze medals to tell the part—a big part, too—that the staff of the theatre has played in making our art flourish on the world stage as a "golden art."

Among many Korean dances that won gold medals at the World Youth and Students Festivals are the group dance "Molten Iron Flows" depicting the spirit of the Korean working class in the era of Chullima; the trio dance "Sadang" or dance of witches—a folk dance expressing the optimistic life of our people; and the duet dance "Cowboy and Girl" reflecting the feelings of a

young lad and a girl. All these and many other graceful, elegant dances were created and performed by the staff of this theatre.

All these splendid successes are attributable to the warm solicitude of the Workers' Party of Korea for the development of the national art.

It was right after liberation that the Party and Government established an institute of dancing for the development of na-

tional dance. Since then dancers have been reared at this institute. Then it has developed into the present State Dance Theatre.

The staff of the theatre have taken over correctly the cultural heritage of the country, and put heart and soul into projecting dances of modern themes to suit the aspirations and aesthetic feelings of the people of today.

Now the theatre has more than 120 fine dancers on its staff. All of them are those who have been

Unless the imperialists and colonialists headed by the U.S. imperialists, the ringleaders of the world reaction, the hangmen of the national-liberation movement and the most vicious aggressors, are wiped out, the subjugated and oppressed peoples cannot win liberation, independence and peace. Nor can the national culture flourish.

And it is the most important, militant task for our writers to depict and sing the heroic strug-

gle of the people who are fighting imperialism and colonialism and rouse the masses to the national-liberation struggle.

As stressed at the meeting of the Executive Committee, the Korean writers, together with the progressive writers of all countries, upholding the banner of anti-imperialism and anti-colonialism, will use their mighty pen to fight against the common enemy.



Rehearsing room

brought up in the embrace of our Party after the country's liberation. Among them are People's Artist An Sung Hi, Merited Artist Hong Jung Hwa and ten other merited artists, and fifteen outstanding solo dancers.

The theatre is provided with rehearsal rooms, studios for both

individual or group training, rooms for choreographers and facilities for study and recreation.

This theatre produced hundreds of dances—dance dramas, group dances, duet and solo dances—and they are all loved by the people.

In order to carry forward their successes they are working diligently to improve themselves, and direct particular attention to training new faces.

Every day they take courses in the theory of dancing and go through regular training. Now and then they also go to factories, farming and fishing villages to create new dances in the living reality. On these occasions they live with workers and peasants.

And there have been many outstanding successes in their earnest efforts to create dances on themes of today's reality.

The group dance "Molten Iron Flows" which was acclaimed very highly by the audiences at home and abroad was one of such works. To make the dance the staff of the theatre went to a steel mill and worked it out living with the smelters.

It is expected that the staff of this theatre will adorn our stage more colourfully with more new works.

Dance drama "Under the Bright Sun"



They Are All Basketball Players

ON the outskirts of Pyongyang city there is situated the Ryongsung Meat Processing Factory.

The Choi Keum Ja work-team of the factory has 19 members, all young girls of around twenty.

The work-team members are not only all model workers in production, but also good basketballers and amateur artists.

As a matter of fact, their team has won the honour of second-class women basketball team.

But in the early days none of the work-team members was good at sports. To tell the truth, they took little interest in sports. The morning radio exercise was about all they would do in sports, so it came as a surprise to all when these girls became good basketball players.

They preferred music to physical training. Everyone of them could play at least one musical instrument, and among them were also good singers, violin and piano performers. These girls played an important role in the factory art circle activities and their Kayageum ensemble took part in the national art circle contests, not to speak of the district and city competitions.

The work-team members gradually turned to other fields further to enrich their life. Their attention was attracted to sports. They pictured in their minds young sports women under the azure sky.



↑
Before a game

→
They are all innovators in production



They decided that they should be good at sports, too, in addition to their work and music. From then on they started physical training in earnest whenever they had time.

Especially they went in for basketball and they started intense training.

According to the Party's policy on popularizing physical training, specialists would come to the factory to coach them.

One year had passed... They came out on top in the factory inter-work-team basketball matches. Another year went by; they won the first place in the district tournaments!

Now the work-team players reached the level of being able to take part in the national sports festival.

The work-team has also produced several fine athletes. They finished first in the women's 400-metre relay race at the Pyongyang workers' athletic meet held in honour of May Day this year.



They are also good at Kayageum

Sports and art activities are not the only thing that the Choi Keum Ja work-team members are doing well. They are scoring a great result in production. They are overfulfilling their production assignments by 40 per cent every day on the average. Thanks to their energetic study in technology they produced not a few new

devices and rationalization proposals, which made a contribution to the technical innovation in the factory. In this way the Choi Keum Ja work-team members are being trained into women of all-round development. Today in our country one can find many other work-teams like the Choi Keum Ja's.

Stamps of Korea

WE ARE HAPPY

The Workers' Party of Korea and the Government direct profound solicitude to the welfare of the children.

Facilities for children are to be found everywhere in our country. A magnificent Pupils and Children's Palace is going up in the centre of Pyongyang, the democratic capital.

It is a twelve-story building. In it are to be found laboratories, an astronomical observatory, a

music hall, a theatre, a library, an indoor swimming pool and skating rink, a gymnasium. Altogether there are some 400 rooms. In Pyongyang there are also many other establishments exclusively for children—a department store, theatre, cinema, library, hotel, etc.

At scenic spots and noted places there are children's parks and holiday homes. Enjoying the warm solicitude of the Party and the Government the future masters of the country are growing up happily.

The following stamps reflect

the life of our younger generation.

Stamp 1, 2 jun, red, light green, blue, black, future scientists.

Stamp 2, 5 jun, red, blue, black, flesh colour, grey, we are all athletes.

Stamp 3, 10 jun, blue, red, black, yellow, a day at the camping ground.

Stamp 4, 10 jun, blue, red, black, earth colour, music circle.

Each of the stamps measures 24×30 mm.

These stamps were put out on June 15, 1963. Offset. Perf.

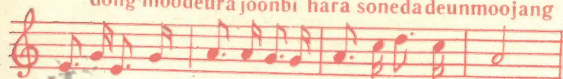


Anything in this issue may be reprinted with due acknowledgement.

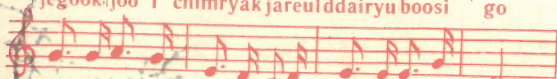
유격대 행진곡 Partisan March



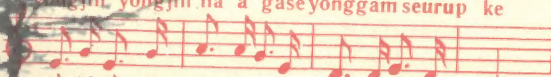
1등 무릎 아 쏜 비하 라 손에다든 무 장
dong-moodeura joonbi hara sonedadeunmoojang



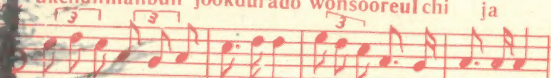
제 국주 의 침 략 자를 대 려부 시 고
jegookjoo i chimryakjareulddairyuboosi go



용 진용 진 나 아가 세 용 감스 럽 게
yongjin yongjin na a gaseyonggamseurup ke



여 천만 번 죽 더라도 윈 부를 치 자
ukchunmanbun jookdurado wonsooreulchi ja



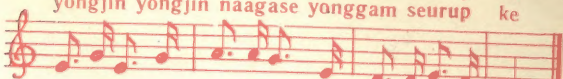
나 가자 판 가 리 싸 음에 나 가자 목 적 권 으로
nagaja pangari ssa oome nagaja yogyuk jun euro



손 에 든 무 장을 든 듯이 잡 고 나 간 데 나
sonedaeunmoojangeul teunteunhi japko na gat ddaie



yongjin yongjin naagase yonggam seurup ke



ukchun manbun jookdurado wonsooreul chija

1. Be ready comrades with your arms.
We will crush imperialist aggressors.
Bravely, bravely will we go forward.
To the last we will fight the enemy.

Refrain:

To the showdown we will go,
To the guerilla war we will go.
Holding arms firmly in our hands,
Bravely, bravely will we go forward.
To the last we will fight the enemy.

2. "Fire!" orders our commander.
Then all aim at the enemy.
In the volley of bullets
The enemy men keep falling.
3. Shouts of victory soar into the air.
Everyone, capturing arms from the enemy,
Marches lively on the return road
In step with songs of victory.
4. We will shatter moribund imperialism,
And lay on the ruin the foundation,
Erect a worker-peasant-soldier power,
The Flag of Red flying over it.

